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## General Claims Victory In Guatemala; Others Charge Election Fraud

GUATEMALA CITY — Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, backed by the military-dominated ruling party in Guatemala's presidential election, claimed victory Tuesday and rejected charges of fraud by opposition candidates, who planned a protest rally.

"We won these elections cleanly and freely, through our own work," Gen. Guevara said at a news conference at his headquarters. "I said it before and I'll repeat it: If we win these elections, we'll win them at the voting booths, and if I lose, I'll lose at the voting booths. But I'm also going to claim my triumph in the streets, if it's possible," he added, referring to a planned victory rally.

Authorities said a bomb exploded late Monday outside the electoral registry office, which was in charge of overseeing the balloting. They said no injuries were reported and damage was light.

Gen. Guevara, 56, an army general and former defense minister, said his three opponents had no proof of fraud and were following the tradition of past elections, when the losers also claimed to have been cheated.

**Leftist Boycott**

Early Tuesday, Gen. Guevara, the candidate of the Popular Democratic Front coalition, had retained his lead with 184,084 votes. Mario Sandoval Alarcón, a far-right candidate, was in second place with 136,146 votes; Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, a moderate, had 122,872; and Gustavo Anzueto, a pro-business candidate, had 51,571.

The leftists boycotted the election, saying that their candidates would be killed by rightist death

squads and that the voting was rigged to provide a facade of support for the government.

An election registry spokesman said he did not know how many of the 3,039 ballot boxes distributed nationwide for 2.3 million eligible voters still remained to be opened.

Western observers said about 800,000 people — 35 percent of the registered voters — cast ballots Sunday. Election officials said more than 40 percent voted.

Besides choosing a new president, the voters also voted for a vice president, 66 members of Congress to take office July 1, and municipal officials. No returns from those races were available yet.

The returns indicated Gen. Guevara would win a plurality of the votes but not a majority, leaving the choice of a new president to the outgoing Congress, where Gen. Guevara's coalition has a majority. President Romeo Lucas Garcia, who was prohibited by the constitution from seeking another term, is also a member of the coalition. Gen. Guevara's election therefore seems certain.

Mr. Maldonado, Mr. Anzueto and Mr. Sandoval met Monday to plot a strategy for trying to force the government to nullify the elections.

At a news conference, Mr. Maldonado and Mr. Sandoval said their supporters would stage a mass demonstration Tuesday night in the capital's main plaza to protest alleged fraud by Gen. Guevara's backers.

Mr. Sandoval and Mr. Maldonado demanded that the vote be nullified and a new election held within 60 days. But they offered little evidence to back their charges.

## Aide Says Nicaragua Stays Clear

### Defends Policy On El Salvador

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Nicaraguan chargé d'affaires in El Salvador said Tuesday that there may be Nicaraguan mercenaries fighting with rebel Salvadorans, but he stressed that their existence has not been demonstrated and that his government discourages any such activity.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting erupted throughout the country Monday in what appeared to be the start of a major new guerrilla offensive designed to disrupt the elections set for March 28.

"Nicaraguans are a free people," the envoy, Sandino Rafael Somarriba Guevara, said Monday in an interview. "Any citizen can go and enroll in any guerrilla or government army he likes — Chinese, Japanese, whatever — but this is not to say that this is a [Nicaraguan] government policy.... These are necessary individuals."

He said it would not surprise him if there were Nicaraguan mercenaries in El Salvador. "There may be, but they haven't been seen," he said. "I don't know that they exist." He denied that a young Nicaraguan arrested at the Salvadoran-Guatemalan border last month was anything more than a 19-year-old Nicaraguan student at the University of Nueva León in Monterrey, Mexico, who was on his way home to Managua for vacation.

In a separate interview, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chávez Mena said the government



Charles J. Haughey was surrounded Tuesday in Dublin after being elected premier of Ireland.

## Haughey Wins Vote in Parliament To Become Ireland's New Premier

By Leonard Downie Jr.  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Charles J. Haughey, a controversial politician with a knack for survival in adverse circumstances, became premier of Ireland for the second time Tuesday with a surprisingly large parliamentary majority after last month's indecisive national election.

Mr. Haughey, 56, who was previously premier from December, 1979, until last June, defeated the incumbent, Garret FitzGerald, by 86 votes to 79 in the 166-seat Irish parliament in Dublin.

Mr. Haughey won the support of five independent or minor-party legislators in addition to the 81 members of his Fianna Fail party.

A spokesman for Sinn Féin The Workers' Party — a leftist group that is not connected with Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army — said after the vote that its three members of parliament supported Mr. Haughey because they believed a Fianna Fail government had a better chance of surviving than a minority government led by Mr. FitzGerald. His party, Fine Gael, has 63 members in parliament, and its former coalition partner, the Labor Party, has 15.

Mr. Haughey now must keep the support of the five minor-party and independent members while trying to deal decisively with pressing economic problems that include dangerously large govern-

ment budget deficits and foreign debts, 20-percent inflation and 13-percent unemployment.

His return as premier is the latest of a series of political comebacks that have marked his career.

Mr. Haughey served in several senior ministerial positions during the 1960s. But he was dismissed as minister of finance by Premier Jack Lynch in 1970 after being charged with participating in a conspiracy to import arms for use in British-ruled Northern Ireland. He was acquitted.

He returned to government as health minister and won a bitter Fianna Fail leadership fight to become premier when Mr. Lynch retired in 1979.

## British Budget Holds Line on Taxes, Deficits

By Steven Ratner  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's Conservative government unveiled a new budget Tuesday that held out the promise of reaching Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's goal of lower tax rates and smaller deficits.

Combined with a sharp cut in interest rates almost certain to follow quickly, the announcement provided both confirmation that Britain's economy was emerging from recession and encouragement that the recovery would be sustained.

The economic package outlined before the House of Commons by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer, provided virtually none of the new spending and other stimulative measures sought by opposition parties. It represents no significant change in Mrs. Thatcher's insistence that the economy must be kept under tight rein.

But tax cuts and modest spending concessions, such as an increase in the value-added tax, appear likely to silence most critics of Mrs. Thatcher within her own party. As Sir Geoffrey sat down, he was cheered by Conservative backbenchers, many of whom have been sharp critics.

Under the parliamentary system, enactment of the budget is virtually automatic, and some of the changes, such as in excise taxes, will take place almost immediately.

The budget has been widely viewed as the most significant statement of policy likely to be

made by the Thatcher government before the next general election, which must be held by May, 1984, but which is expected by late next year.

"My aim in this budget is in nurture and to help sustain that recovery," Sir Geoffrey said in a 108-minute presentation.

"This is a budget which will strengthen the foundations of economic recovery," he said during an address frequently interrupted by the customary caucuses and cheers.

With the economic growth being projected, the government share of spending in the economy will decline modestly in the coming year. Spending is projected to total £114.9 billion (\$207.1 billion) next year, compared to £105.2 billion in the current budget year.

The tax burden would also be reduced slightly, although the tax changes would almost certainly benefit higher income more than lower income. Individual tax brackets will be fully adjusted to offset the effects of inflation, and personal allowances will be increased by 14 percent, 2 percentage points more than the 1981 inflation rate.

At the same time, a variety of excise taxes on tobacco, liquor and petroleum products will be raised, although in total by less than the inflation rate. For example, cigarettes will go up 5 pence a pack, gasoline 9 pence a gallon and beer 2 pence a pint. On April 1, a previously announced increase in national insurance payments by workers takes effect.

Much of the tax benefit under the new budget will go to industry. For example, the national insurance surcharge will be reduced by 1 percentage point, which will cost the Exchequer £1 billion in the next budget year.

"This will be a budget for industry and so a budget for jobs," Sir Geoffrey said.

In the coming fiscal year, the government projected that the government borrowing requirement would total £9.5 billion, slightly above projections made last fall but a drop from £10.5 billion this year and £13.2 billion last year.

The achievement of the seemingly conflicting goals of lower taxes and a lower borrowing rate was made possible in large part by nearly three years of relentless austerity, which included sizable tax increases and a recession that has sent unemployment to 11.7 percent. But the downturn also gave the economy a substantial shove toward lower inflation and higher productivity.

Perhaps most dramatically, the inflation rate in Britain, which was as high as 21.9 percent in May, 1980, has been dropping steadily. At the moment, it is just above 10 percent, and the government predicted Tuesday that prices would rise by 9 percent in 1982, a forecast at the optimistic end of private estimates.

Although unemployment has continued to rise, the economy as a whole has been expanding modestly since last spring. The government on Tuesday projected growth of 1 percent in 1982. In the past year, productivity has risen by nearly 9 percent, according to government statistics.



Guatemalan presidential candidates Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre and Mario Sandoval Alarcón, seated at center, held a news conference to announce a rally to protest alleged election fraud. Flanking the candidates were their running mates — Roberto Carpio, left, and Leonel Sieniega.

## U.S. Envoys in Latin America Fear Policy 'Taints' Embassy Reports

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Some U.S. diplomats in Central America are concerned about what they see as a widening gap between what they report and Washington's policy toward the area.

The diplomats say they are particularly worried about what they perceive as a tendency of the senior decision-makers to force often inconclusive and possibly misleading information to match the policy, rather than tailoring the policy to the facts.

There is little disagreement with the administration's basic policy of trying to keep Soviet-aligned Communists from taking power anywhere in the area. And it is common to find differences of opinion between Washington and virtually any of its embassies around the world, given the different audiences and pressures each set of officials must confront.

But as the battle for El Salvador and the region grows more costly and more dangerous to the region as a whole, the concern expressed by half a dozen experienced diplomats at different levels of the embassy hierarchy in San Salvador, and some senior diplomats in other Latin American posts, is that Washington may be acting on the basis of wishful thinking.

"In order to justify policy you make propaganda and interpret facts to justify a position. That's fine," said a diplomat in San Salvador. "Now the question is, are we making policy on the basis of our own propaganda? Is the information tainted by our own view?"

The answer, this diplomat and some others concluded, is, "Yes, absolutely."

While this was certainly not a unanimous conclusion, there was widespread acknowledgment, especially in the San Salvador embassy, that the basic reporting from diplomats on local military and politi-

cal events is often seriously, unavoidably flawed.

As controversy over U.S. policy has grown, the debate has in part become centered on the relative reliability of widely conflicting accounts of what is going on in El Salvador — from the various governments interested or involved, from the warring military camps, from non-governmental figures with vested interests, from the media.

"I'll tell you what the problem with our embassy reporting is," said a senior diplomat. "It's full of doubts. We say this guy does this or that. But we don't know. We don't get out to see."

Over the past year, the fighting in El Salvador's civil war has moved out of the capital, leaving it in relative peace. But while major confrontations occur in the countryside, the diplomats in San Salvador's understaffed embassy are mostly trapped behind its sand-bagged walls by their work load and by security considerations.

**2 Staff Members**

At the moment there are only two staff members, both relatively junior, who regularly get out into the countryside. Both frequently do so on their own initiative and occasionally without prior clearance.

A striking example of what happens with the resulting gaps in information once it gets to Washington appeared in the congressional testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Thomas O. Enders early last month.

Mr. Enders stated that "we sent two embassy officers to investigate recent reports of a massacre in the Morazan village of El Mozote. They reported that... no evidence could be found to confirm that government forces systematically massacred civilians in the operation zone."

He clearly implied that the two

embassy officials sent to investigate the case actually got there, looked around and reached the conclusion he cited. But embassy officials in San Salvador said the usual two field men were not able to get closer than 3 miles to the scene.

Later, despite the basic conclusion of the report that "something god-awful" happened at El Mozote, as Ambassador Deane R. Hinton put it, no deaths from the incident were ever recorded in the embassy's weekly violence statistics, on which the administration bases much of its public case for an improving human rights record in El Salvador.

On the crucial question of arms flow from Nicaragua to Salvadoran rebels, which has been cited repeatedly as the cause for much of the U.S. administration's hostility toward Managua, embassy officials in the region say they have no concrete idea of how much trafficking is taking place.

Embassy staff members in El Salvador say that the tendency toward what they feel are errors in perception and judgment in Washington is probably heightened as diplomats are encouraged to report raw data as if they were facts.

In one example mentioned by several diplomats, the Salvadoran junta vice president, Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez, dismissed reports of a "death squad" dumping ground at the El Playon lava beds east of the capital as a "press invention."

This seemingly authoritative statement was initially relayed to Washington without caveat, even though high-level Salvadoran government officials are known for infatuation on such questions, which are particularly embarrassing since the death squads are often linked to government forces.

On this occasion an embassy staff member was able to go to El Playon and see the bodies, and the record was set straight.

## Laborites May Boycott Reagan in Parliament

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Labor Party legislators threatened Tuesday to boycott President Reagan's address to Parliament in June, and there were suggestions that the president might hear heckling from those who did attend.

The members of Parliament are displeased that the Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, was not consulted about the invitation to Mr. Reagan to make the speech to both houses of Parliament June 8. Only one foreign head of state, De Gaulle, has ever addressed both houses.

Mr. Foot, who is opposed to many of Mr. Reagan's policies, reacted angrily Monday when he heard about the invitation on a radio news broadcast.

After a meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in which, according to her aides, she attempted to head off a confrontation, Mr. Foot declared that if he had been consulted about inviting Mr. Reagan he would have objected.

Other Labor members of Parliament said that they would boycott the speech. Many mentioned Mr. Reagan's support of El Salvador's government as the reason for their opposition.

Frank Dobson, a Labor legislator, said that there were "a considerable number of MPs who feel that there are a number of distinguished presidents in the past, or existing heads of other states, who might reasonably receive such an invitation."

But, he said, "they do not believe there are a substantial number of British people who welcome such an invitation to the present president of the United States."

The Sun newspaper reported Tuesday that some Labor MPs had "threatened to boo" the president.

Heckling of British prime ministers is a time-honored practice in the House of Commons, where the leader appears regularly to answer colleagues' questions amid shouts of "Hear! Hear!" and "Shame! Shame!"

The Guardian newspaper said in an editorial that the whole affair had been "woefully mismanaged," but added, "It would be churlish... to attempt to block or deny the president his privileged platform in Westminster Hall."

**Premature Announcement**

Government officials said that Mrs. Thatcher had "conveyed her displeasure" to the White House on Monday about the premature announcement of the appearance. Government sources said that the U.S. ambassador in London, John Louis, expressed his regret to the Foreign Office for any embarrassment that Washington caused Mrs. Thatcher, one of Mr. Reagan's staunchest allies.

The counselor for public affairs at the U.S. Embassy, Philip Arnold, said that there was an apology for the disclosure of Britain's invitation to Mr. Reagan "before there was a formal joint announcement from both sides."

In light of the flap, the U.S. Embassy declined to state categorically if Mr. Reagan would make the address.

Buckingham Palace, however, confirmed Mr. Reagan's visit to Windsor Castle on June 7 and 8 as the guest of Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip.

The arrangements are part of Mr. Reagan's first European trip as president, which also will include attendance at the summit meeting of industrialized countries in France and a NATO meeting in West Germany.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. after their talks.

## Genscher Affirms Bonn to Fulfill Natural Gas Contract With Russia

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, indicated Tuesday his country will go through with purchases of Soviet natural gas regardless of whether the situation in Poland deteriorates.

At the same time, Mr. Genscher made it clear on television that West German foreign policy seeks to prevent a sharpening of the Polish crisis or an outright Soviet incursion.

Mr. Genscher, the leader of the Free Democratic Party, which is the junior coalition partner of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, was in Washington for two days of talks, including a meeting Tuesday with President Reagan, to try to improve Bonn's image in Washington at a time of strains within the alliance over how to react to the events in Poland.

He made his comment about the pipeline during a television appearance with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. for broadcast in West Germany late Tuesday. Mr. Genscher was asked whether Bonn could continue participation in the natural gas deal if the situation in Poland worsened or Soviet troops were dispatched there.

He said a Soviet invasion of Poland would be "the kind of measure which would fundamentally change the world situation," adding that Bonn's policy is to show that East-West cooperation is in the Soviet Union's own best interest.

in order to discourage the Russians from hostile moves in Poland.

"As far as the natural gas pipeline deal goes, it is understood here that the Federal Republic is a country true in its contracts and that therefore this contract will be fulfilled," Mr. Genscher added.

Mr. Haig said the United States remains opposed to the deal, which it fears will make Western Europe too dependent on Moscow. Mr. Haig added, however, "I think Americans understand that certain commitments have been made, contracts signed, and that we are today engaged in a very important question with respect to Poland."

The secretary discounted recent suggestions by Sen. Theodore F. Stevens, Republican of Alaska, that the United States should withdraw its 300,000 troops from Europe if its allies buy Soviet natural gas.

"I do not anticipate that this viewpoint represents a very strong attitude to the American Congress today," he said.

Underlying concern about Bonn's image, Mr. Genscher says, is his talks on Monday by paying a call on the Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, to discuss the mood on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Genscher proposed that a new, informal arrangement be established to allow the foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance to meet to discuss political differences among them. The idea, he said

after his meeting with Mr. Haig, is modeled on the practice of the 10 foreign ministers of the European Economic Community, who meet twice a year, in session, without aides present. "This makes for better understanding," he said.

Later, a State Department spokesman said that the Reagan administration would give "careful consideration to the proposal."

## Canada Bill Voted By U.K. Commons

United Press International

LONDON — The House of Commons has approved the Canadian constitutional bill and sent it to the House of Lords for further debate.

The Commons approved the bill Monday by a vote of 177-33. Both the Conservative government and Labor opposition had backed the bill, which is designed to give Canada sovereign control over its constitution, the 1867 British North America Act.

The bill was submitted to the House of Commons just before Christmas and underwent its first full debate at the end of January. More than 60 amendments were submitted, but all were either defeated or withdrawn. Thus, the legislation goes to the upper house in exactly the form in which it was sent here by the Canadian government and Parliament. Debate in the House of Lords will begin March 18.

### INSIDE

#### Reagan Budget

President Reagan offers Senate Republicans his "full cooperation" in reaching an agreement on the 1983 budget, but only if it preserves his commitments on tax cuts and military spending. Page 3.

#### Black and White

When the young white minister was laid to rest the way he had tried to live, in the company of blacks, it was the second time in less than a month that the unremitting racial confrontation that is almost universally assumed to exist in South Africa dissolved for a few hours. Page 3.

#### Afghan Rebels

Military analysts say armed resistance to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is continuing, but on a smaller scale than that reported by the insurgents. Page 2.



**LORD BUTLER DIES** — Lord Butler, who became an adviser to Prince Charles at the end of a career that included service as Churchill's wartime education minister, has died at 79. Obituary. Page 3.



# Soviet Army Appears To Be Striking Harder Against Afghan Rebels

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Armed resistance to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is continuing, but on a smaller scale than that reported by the insurgents, and Soviet forces appear to be responding with a much heavier hand, according to U.S. and British analysts.

As the Soviet occupation enters its 27th month, Moscow appears to be combining tougher retaliation with an extension of its economic ties with the government of President Babrak Karmal.

Leaders of insurgent organizations in Pakistan, where 2½ million Afghan refugees have fled since the Soviet Union intervened in late December, 1979, continue to report gains against the Soviet forces, which are now estimated to number 90,000. But the Soviet retaliations have been fierce.

Kandahar, a center of resistance, was bombed and shelled recently after a few Russians were killed by insurgents. A guerrilla operation at Herat was followed by an extensive Soviet operation that resulted in the forcible conscription of hundreds into the Afghan Army.

The more aggressive use of the occupation forces has been accompanied by the establishment of a new secret police force, directed by Soviet and East German experts.

## 'Very Difficult Life'

The Russians in Afghanistan are having "a very, very difficult life," said a recent article in *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the Soviet Army newspaper. According to Western analysts, the difficulties are the result of poor living conditions, the prevalence of hepatitis and the monotony of occupation duty.

The Soviet command's answer is to keep the troops at work. According to a British report, since late last year Soviet and Afghan troops have been clearing vegetation, felling trees and demolishing buildings along main highways in an effort to reduce the possibility of ambush.

A longer-term program, which could have strategic implications for all of Southwest Asia, has been the improvement of existing airfields and the construction of new ones, especially in south and southwest Afghanistan. The Russians have also continued to build depots and barracks.

Efforts to increase the size and enhance the morale of the Afghan Army have apparently failed, Afghan sources say.

A third of the 80,000 men under arms when the Soviet intervention began. Higher pay, a lower entry age and harsh punishment for evasion of military service have failed to rebuild the Afghan Army. One consequence, a NATO source said, is that the Russians must do most of the patrolling, which they would prefer to leave to their allies.

The Soviet command and the 2,000 political advisers in Afghan government ministries have been quick to reward acceptance of their rule. Cities and towns that refuse to shelter insurgents are spared bombing reprisals. The Russians have also worked to tie Afghanistan to the Soviet Union by economic agreements that cannot be easily broken.

## Sharp Growth in Trade

According to a British estimate, in the first six months of 1981 trade between the two countries grew to \$504.6 million, an increase of 35 percent over the period in 1980. Under a trade treaty signed early in 1981, the volume of trade is to triple from 1981 to 1985.

Particularly important to the Russians is access to Afghanistan's natural gas reserves. Analysts estimate that about 95 percent of current production is exported to the Soviet Union and that production is planned to more than double between now and the end of 1983. The Russians buy the gas at lower prices than West European countries pay for Soviet gas, and they pipe it to industrial centers in Kirgiz and Kazakhstan in Soviet Central Asia.

No Western source saw even a remote possibility that the Russians would voluntarily leave. The consensus was that continued occupation is essential to Soviet strategic and political planning. They cited these factors:

- It is possible that a change at the head of the regime in Iran would improve the position of the Communists there, affording greater opportunities for the Russians in Afghanistan.

- Soviet forces in Afghanistan are fairly close to the Gulf, where poorly armed governments are likely to be vulnerable to Soviet military pressure.

- It is probable that the Soviet Union will become a net importer of oil late in this decade, in the view of a British expert.

Thus, experts said, a Soviet withdrawal could be imagined only as a result of some major change in the policy of the Soviet government. They saw no chance of such a change.



Residents of San Vicente, El Salvador, with the body of a national guardsman killed in fighting with leftist rebels.

# U.S. Congressmen Move Warily on El Salvador

By Margot Hornblower

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Don Bailey represents the gritty steel towns east of Pittsburgh. His résumé says he is "the most highly decorated Vietnam veteran in the House of Representatives." In 15 months of combat duty, he was awarded a Silver Star, two Bronze Stars with V for valor and several other medals.

Even now, Rep. Bailey is a combatative man. In an interview, he shouts rather than speaks. He pounds a hefty fist on the desk. He rises to his feet and waves a memento he says he took from the corpse of a Viet Cong major.

Yes, Rep. Bailey sees parallels between El Salvador and Vietnam. "If you ask me personally, I think we should fight," he said.

But Rep. Bailey says his constituents do not see it that way.

"There's little or no sympathy for American troops being involved," he said.

## 'Practical Politician'

That is why Rep. Bailey, a second-term Democrat, and many other members of Congress, no matter how anti-Communist, are not going to send American soldiers to fight Marxist guerrillas in El Salvador.

"I'm a practical politician," Rep. Bailey said. "You shouldn't get involved in a fight you're not going to see through. People don't want the country caught up in that kind of divisive thing again."

For most of the country the economy — high interest rates, unemployment, deficit spending —

appears to be the overriding issue, eclipsing foreign policy. Many members of Congress say they find little interest in El Salvador.

Others, however, report a growing number of letters and questions in town meetings in the past month, especially in Roman Catholic areas. Central America is a predominantly Catholic region, and the killing of three American nuns and a layworker in 1980 has left lasting resentment.

"A lot of the opposition to military aid has to do with the churches," said Millicent Fenwick, a New Jersey Republican. You can tell, she said, because "a lot of letters are dated Monday."

Rep. Fenwick, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, says she opposes more military aid because the Salvadoran military has not "learned a lesson."

"They've got to stop this business of dragging a husband and a 14-year-old son out into the street and murdering them," she said. "I can't stomach it."

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, sent a delegation to El Salvador last month. Rep. O'Neill said he favors negotiations with the guerrillas. The administration opposes negotiations, calling instead on Marxist factions to participate in the March 28 election.

Rep. O'Neill says he is taking a wait-and-see attitude toward President Reagan's expected requests for additional military aid.

Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, whose support for Nicaraguan aid in 1980 was used against him in the last election, supports military aid for El Salvador and has told Democrats privately that he fears the party will become "McGovernized" if it opposes further assistance.

Some Republicans, on the other hand, are worried that the administration's bellicose rhetoric could backfire in their campaigns this November.

"The last month has seen a very profound shift in American public opinion from indifference to apprehension," said Jim Leach, a moderate Iowa Republican. "The administration's approach is jeopardizing the Republican Party in the fall." Republicans would like to see the issue go away, he said, but the Democrats could exploit it.

"This is a potentially explosive partisan issue," he said.

Rep. Leach was a principal author of a letter sent to President Reagan last week by 104 House members urging him to accept President José López Portillo's offer of Mexican help to negotiate an end to the Salvadoran war.

"I've never had a town meeting

where El Salvador wasn't raised," Rep. Leach said, adding that "Catholic Church activism is getting extraordinary."

Democrats are constantly approaching Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Latin America, to ask advice on how to respond to inquiries.

"We're under pressure to support the administration," Rep. Barnes said. "But we're getting it from both sides. The left wing fears another Vietnam. The right wing is worried about the budget."

# Managua Aide On Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

would give Mexico an official "request for information" Tuesday on the young Nicaraguan, Ligdamis Anaxías Gutiérrez, who reportedly confessed last month to being a Sandinista guerrilla sent from Mexico to train Salvadoran rebels.

It was the first official response from either government to the strange events surrounding the arrest, interrogation and escape of Mr. Gutiérrez, whom U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said last week was "irrefutable proof" that Nicaragua is sending guerrillas to help overthrow the Salvadoran government.

Asked about Mr. Gutiérrez's alleged confession, Mr. Somarriba, the top Nicaraguan diplomat in El Salvador, said he would like to know the conditions under which it was obtained.

Mr. Chávez Mena said Mr. Gutiérrez's alleged statement to police "appears to be more evidence of the intervention by the Sandinistas in our internal affairs."

Mr. Gutiérrez "was grabbed" by people in the Mexican Embassy on March 1, when Salvadoran police took him there to spot an alleged collaborator, according to the Salvadoran government. The Mexicans say he ran in with two Salvadorans chasing him. He is still there and has asked for political asylum.

He allegedly told police that he knew of four guerrilla training camps in Mexico. "We are analyzing that allegation," Mr. Chávez Mena said. Mr. Somarriba denied that the camps existed.

As promised by guerrilla leaders interviewed last weekend in Nicaragua, heavy fighting erupted Monday all over El Salvador in what Mr. Chávez Mena called part of a coordinated effort to halt the national elections this month.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## W. Germany Cuts Romanian Credit

BONN — West Germany has stopped issuing state-backed export credit guarantees for Romania because of its current problems in repaying Western debts, the Economics Ministry said Tuesday.

A spokesman said the move was prompted by what he called Romania's "special circumstances" on debt rescheduling and Bonn's own risk-policy considerations. West Germany last year halted all state-backed export credits to Poland, its main East European debtor, with the exception of those for emergency food aid.

The Economics Ministry has put Romania's total official debt to West Germany at under 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$425 million), consisting solely of export credit guarantees rather than government-to-government credits. Romania's foreign trade bank last week asked Western banks to defer for over six years repayments of 80 percent of the commercial debt due for 1981 and this year.

## Spanish General Denies Coup Charge

MADRID — A general and former tutor of King Juan Carlos denied Tuesday that he had ever used the name of the king to spur a coup attempt last year.

Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, who was the king's tutor for 17 years, was said by other leaders of the coup attempt to have assured them that the king supported their plans. Thirty-two officers and a civilian are on trial on charges of plotting a takeover in February, 1981, in which members of parliament were taken hostage for several hours.

Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch told the court in earlier testimony that Gen. Armada gave him a detailed account of the king's wishes to install a new government. Gen. Armada said he and Gen. Milans del Bosch never held such a discussion.

## Finnish Chief Assures Russia on Ties

MOSCOW — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland assured Soviet leaders Tuesday that he intends to continue unaltered the Finnish policy of economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Koivisto, on his first trip abroad since taking office in January, made the pledge in remarks prepared for a dinner in his honor at the Kremlin after talks with President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

"For my part, I would like to underline that Finland during my tenure as president will continue unflinchingly on the path laid out by my predecessors J.K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen," Mr. Koivisto said. He pointed to the growing trade between the two nations as an example of the "far-sightedness characterizing economic relations between our nations."

## EEC Report Urges A-Plant Speedup

BRUSSELS — Common Market countries have been urged to step up their nuclear power programs by the European Economic Community Commission, which says development of nuclear energy has suffered serious delays.

A commission report, recently submitted to member governments, deplores the fact that the planned nuclear energy development agreed to in 1974 has suffered "a serious — more than 50 percent — setback" and proposes a publicity campaign to counteract widespread anti-nuclear movements.

These have led to the abandonment of planned projects in Denmark, and considerable delays in the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany. Ireland and Luxembourg do not have or envisage the use of nuclear energy.

## Habit in Beirut With Reassurances

BEIRUT — President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, arrived here Tuesday with reassurances that he had done everything possible to avert an Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but he warned that danger persisted.

Mr. Habib was ending his mission to the area after apparently having won a reprieve for the seven-month truce between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"He conveyed to the Lebanese an Israeli commitment not to invade southern Lebanon without 'a genuine provocation,'" according to knowledgeable diplomatic sources. Nevertheless, he is understood to have stressed that the situation remained very dangerous.

## France Shakes Up National Police

PARIS — The refusal of a police official to accept a transfer ordered by the Interior Ministry led Tuesday to a shakeup at the top of France's national police force and sparked accusations that the Socialist government is bending to union pressure.

François Le Mouél, the national investigative branch, a day after quitting in protest over attempts to shift Marcel Leclerc, the criminal division chief, under him, to Marseille. Mr. Le Mouél was succeeded by Pierre Tournaud, an assistant director of the police force.

In a resignation statement, Mr. Le Mouél accused the union that represents lower-ranking detectives of pressing for the forced transfer of Mr. Leclerc. He resigned just a week before the Socialist government was to face its first real political test in national local elections. Opposition conservatives quickly accused the Socialists of bowing to union pressure and conducting a "witch-hunt."

The leftist press characterized the controversy as a test of wills between Interior Minister Gaston Defferre and a tight-knit police hierarchy, which it said has operated for years with disregard for everything but self-interest.

# Poles Are Told Pope May Delay August Trip

WARSAW — Poles were told officially for the first time Tuesday that Pope John Paul II may not visit his homeland in August as previously planned.

Most major newspapers published a statement made in Rome by Bishop Bronisław Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate Conference, in which he clearly indicated that the visit might be postponed.

The bishop's remarks were reported by the official Polish press agency PAP and followed reliable reports from Krakow, where the pope was once archbishop, that he would not want to come to Poland under martial law.

The visit planned for August was originally designed to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Jasna Gora shrine, regarded by Polish Catholics as the spiritual heart of the nation.

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II discussed the Polish situation Monday with three Polish bishops who arrived from Warsaw earlier in the day, Polish sources at the Vatican said.

The Vatican press office made no announcement of the meeting, which the Polish sources said took place in the pope's private apartment. The three church officials were Bishop Dabrowski, Bishop Jerzy Stroba of Poznan and Bishop Jozef Roznowski of Lodz.

The Vatican has not given details of the pope's meeting with the bishops, but they presumably discussed church policy in facing the toughening structures of the military regime.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki indicated in Warsaw on Monday that Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity trade union, might not be allowed to attend the christening of his new daughter on March 21 in Gdansk. Mr. Walesa's wife, Danuta, told reporters last week he would be permitted to attend.

Mrs. Walesa reacted angrily Tuesday to the Polish government's statement about prospects for his temporary release to attend the christening. She said that what ever happened over the christening she did not expect her husband to be freed for good.

The International Red Cross said Tuesday it was seeking the release on health grounds of a dissident, Jan Jozef Lipiski, after receiving an appeal on his behalf from academics in the West.

Mr. Lipiski, a founder of the opposition movement KOR, a historian and a Solidarity official, was arrested inside a Warsaw factory soon after martial law was proclaimed in December.

He is known to be seriously ill with heart disease. His trial, on charges of leading a strike at the Ursus tractor plant, has been postponed twice. When he last appeared in court in January witnesses said Mr. Lipiski looked weak and ailing.

His trial had been postponed until Feb. 10 but that date passed with no word from official news organizations on whether it had resumed.

## Romanian Minister Retires

VIENNA — Romania's minister of sports and tourism, Emil Dragomir, has retired and has been replaced by the deputy minister, Ion Tudor, the Agerpres news agency reported Tuesday.

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## Some Blue-Collar Workers Desert Reagan

### Polls Indicate Shifts Because of Growing Unease About the Economy

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "I hear all sorts of people saying, 'To think I voted for Reagan,'" groused James M. Seideman, a 37-year-old union pipefitter at the Oldsmobile plant in Lansing, Mich. "Well, I'm one of them."

"I used to have the feeling that when things got in trouble, Republicans could fix them," he said. "But I guess I was wrong. If things keep going like they are, in four or five years Lansing will be a ghost town."

Mr. Seideman's shifting political views, reflected in recent polls and spot interviews around the country, are of special interest not only to the White House but also to Republicans in Congress facing re-election, especially as the recession stretches on and nationwide unemployment reaches toward 9 percent.

Mr. Seideman was among an unusual number of blue-collar workers across the country who, after voting for Jimmy Carter in 1976, switched to Ronald Reagan and the local Republican candidate for Congress in the 1980 election.

#### Disillusioned

But now, fearful that his plant may shut down later this year and next than his job, Mr. Seideman is disillusioned and ready to reverse direction again. "I think if we had an election next month for Congress or president or for anything, the Democrats — no matter who they have in the race — they'd have a winner," he said.

For 30 freshman Republican members of Congress and for moderate Republicans, many of them from urban industrial districts that have significant blue-collar constituencies, Mr. Seideman's sentiments weigh heavily as they contend with the new Reagan budget and worry over economic recovery.

Although many blue-collar workers who broke with past patterns to vote for Mr. Reagan and the Republicans still support the

president, several opinion surveys show erosion in the blue-collar support that formed an important part of the Reagan-Republican coalition in 1980.

A series of polls by The New York Times and CBS News demonstrate that Mr. Reagan has suffered a sharper decline in overall approval ratings among union households than in nonunion households and an even more dramatic decline among families with an annual income below \$20,000.

#### Nationwide Pattern

From an approval rating of 63 percent among union households in April, the president fell to 43 percent in late January, a decline of nearly one-third, whereas his approval rating among nonunion households has drifted down from 69 percent to 51 percent, or roughly one-quarter.

A series of nationwide Gallup polls and California state polls by the Mervin Field organization show an almost identical pattern of sharper drift among union than nonunion households.

For the Republican Party generally, the deterioration of support has been particularly sharp since last fall.

A Times-CBS poll in September showed that union households regarded the parties as about equally able to handle the nation's most important problems, which they listed as inflation and the economy. But by January, the Times-CBS survey indicated, union households picked the Democrats over the Republicans by 40 percent to 27 percent as better able to handle these problems.

"The economy issue is moving very quickly," Mr. Field said. "With respect to blue-collar workers, there was strong support for Reagan in 1980 on social issues along with the feeling that Reagan could get the government off people's backs. Last fall, the recession brought some ambivalence. Now there is real anxiety about whether the Reagan program will work."

"I don't think we can stand six more months of this," said Coy Click, a 39-year-old production controller with an aerospace corporation in Dallas. Although a Democrat, he said he was so upset with Mr. Carter in 1980 that he voted for Mr. Reagan. Now he says that was "the biggest mistake I ever made."

Moreover, Mr. Click said he would "guarantee" he was swinging to the Democrats in the congressional election this fall.

Similar disillusionment was voiced by Harry Bethke, a 52-year-old custodial worker at Yale University, who said he voted for Mr. Reagan in 1980. "I'm sorry I did," said Mr. Bethke, who complained that his personal economic situation had deteriorated under Mr. Reagan. He said he was having trouble paying his basic bills with a paycheck of \$196 a week.

"I was always a Republican," he said. "But now I would switch over."

#### Considerable Patience

In spite of such trends, Republican pollsters like Richard Wirthlin and Robert C. Teeter say they have found considerable patience with the president and his program among the electorate, including blue-collar workers. The pollsters contend that many people, including blue-collar workers, approve Mr. Reagan's general drive to cut government though they disagree increasingly about the specifics of his program.

Though facing personal hardships, some blue-collar workers are sticking with the president. One is Kenneth I. Ridge, who at 41 has been a machinist in the Oldsmobile plant in Lansing for 18 years. Although Mr. Ridge fears losing his job by late summer because his plant is a shutdown candidate, he says he solidly supports the president.

"I look on a job as a privilege, not a right," he said. "And what's happening to the economy is what has to happen periodically as a cleansing effect. If it weren't for Reagan, things would be far worse a year from now."

## Reagan Offers 'Full Cooperation' on Budget

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan offered Senate Republicans his "full cooperation" Tuesday in reaching an agreement on the 1983 budget, but only if it preserves his commitment to additional tax cuts and more military spending.

Mr. Reagan, sounding more conciliatory than in recent appearances, met with all 53 Republican senators at the Capitol to underline his willingness to negotiate a budget acceptable to legislators up for election in November.

"There is always room for improvement in any budget or economic policy," Mr. Reagan said, "but we must have a budget. Where further savings are to be found... I pledge my full cooperation to you and I want to hear from you."

The \$96.4-billion deficit that Mr. Reagan projects for next year has scared many of his fellow Republicans and prompted them to call for changes to stem government red ink.

The president offered a more conciliatory tone, but was firm on three basic elements of his budget. He said tax relief cannot be deferred, nonmilitary spending must be reduced and funding for the military must be increased.

### Austere Budget Passed by Lower House in Japan

TOKYO — The most austere Japanese budget in 26 years was approved Tuesday by the lower house of the Diet (parliament).

The budget, which envisages spending in the 1982 financial year starting next month 49,681 billion yen (\$211 billion), represents a 6.2 percent increase on spending in the current year, the smallest rise since 1956. Total spending on welfare will rise by 2 percent, while military spending will increase by 7.75 percent to 2,590 billion yen.

Parliamentary sources said that the draft budget would now be presented to the upper house, but even if its provisions failed to win approval there they would automatically be enacted April 7.

The government has dispensed with plans to introduce a short-term supplementary budget, believed necessary when approval of the fiscal 1982 budget was delayed by argument between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and opposition parties.

### U.S. Confirms Dropping Nuclear Aide, But Denies Policy Dispute Is Involved

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has confirmed that James L. Malone will be replaced as assistant secretary for scientific affairs, but it denied in strong terms a Washington Post report that Mr. Malone is being moved because of inability to work out "a politically acceptable policy" for increased foreign sales of U.S. nuclear technology.

The Post article, published Monday, said that Mr. Malone was being dropped from the assistant secretary's job, but that he would continue as head of the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference, which resumed at the United Nations Monday.

State Department spokesman Dean Fischer, after calling The Post article "inaccurate in all respects," said that Mr. Malone would head the Law of the Sea delegation and someone else would be named to the assistant secretary post.

Mr. Fischer's statement added that heading the delegation "requires the full and undivided attention of the senior U.S. official" and that Mr. Malone had the "full confidence of the secretary of state" in pursuing President Reagan's nuclear policies.

The spokesman also denied that Richard T. Kennedy, undersecretary for management, had assumed "de facto control" of the department's nuclear policy functions. The Post article quoted sources.

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who asked not to be identified, as saying that was the case.

Mr. Fischer's statement also questioned "the normal journalistic ethics and sensible practice" of not consulting those mentioned in the article. As the article noted, several attempts were made by a Post reporter to contact Mr. Malone. He refused to return the calls and finally referred the reporter to a spokesman who said that there would be no comment on questions about Mr. Malone's status as assistant secretary.

Sen. Baker had hoped to be able to present an alternative budget to the president later this week.

Some Senate Republican leaders seek a delay in reaching a budget alternative, apparently hoping for an economic upturn that would mean fewer spending cuts and a smaller tax increase.

Sen. Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and chairman of the Finance Committee, said Monday that in formulating an alternative budget, he preferred to "let it cook very slowly."

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Resolution of Differences

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, has been pressing for an early resolution of the differences among the Republican leaders and a compromise between them and Mr. Reagan. Some Senate leadership aides have been creating the impression that a budget alternative and compromise are in the offing. But the senators disagreed at a meeting Monday evening.

Sen. Baker had hoped to be able to present an alternative budget to the president later this week.

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Casper W. Weinberger addressing National Press Club.

### Weinberger Notes Cuts Would Affect Thousands of Jobs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has signaled that the administration will try to save off cuts in its record military budget by warning Congress that thousands of jobs are at stake.

"While it is not a reason for defense spending," Mr. Weinberger said Monday at the National Press Club, "we must remember that at least 350,000 jobs are at stake and will be lost if there are drastic cuts."

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has been issuing similar warnings about the consequences of congressional cuts in the administration's shipbuilding budget for fiscal 1983, which includes two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers.

Mr. Weinberger, when asked Monday about military leaders who have testified that there is not enough money budgeted over the next five years to implement the military plans they are receiving from civilians, said, "We don't have much option to rethink our program."

West German to Visit U.S.

MUNICH — West German conservative leader Franz Josef Strauss will visit the United States next week for talks with President Reagan and other members of the administration, the Bavarian state government said Tuesday. Mr. Strauss has sharply criticized the Bonn government's stance on Poland.

## Lord Butler Dies at 79; Was Aide to Churchill

From Agency Dispatches

GREAT YELDHAM, England — Lord Butler, 79, who modernized England's public school system as Churchill's wartime education minister, died Monday. He had been ill for some time.

The former Richard Austen Butler, he had held several high Cabinet posts before being elevated to the peerage, and he often was called the best prime minister Great Britain never had.

Nicknamed Rab, he was twice the favored candidate for prime minister only to lose out in the rough infighting of politics — a task for which he was not fitted by either temperament or inclination. The first great goal of his career, viceroy of India, also went to someone else.

As minister of education in Churchill's wartime coalition government, he was the architect of the legislation that gave equality of educational opportunity to British children. After the war he strengthened the Conservative Party and formulated the "new conservatism" that helped bring it back to office.

As home secretary, he modernized the betting and public drinking laws and reformed the British prison system.

Lord Butler, as he became known when he was created a baron in 1965, looked back on "what might have been" with equanimity, especially since his career was distinguished enough to satisfy any man not consumed with ambition — and he was not.

He wrote an autobiography, "The Art of the Possible," in 1971 in which he conceded that there were moments when more aggressiveness on his part might have propelled him to the prime minister's job. But he lacked the killer instinct even in writing and found excuses for Churchill's decision not to make him viceroy.

Born in India Dec. 9, 1902, to a family that had made many contributions to education and the colonial service, he had an outstanding scholastic record at Cambridge. After graduation, he stayed on as a lecturer. In 1926 he married textile heiress Sydney Courtauld. This brought him great wealth and access to the upper reaches of the Conservative hierarchy.

He was elected to Parliament in 1929 and became undersecretary of state for India from 1932 to 1937. In 1938, as undersecretary for foreign affairs, he made the politically damaging mistake of supporting the Munich policy of Neville Chamberlain, then the prime minister, and was discredited when the Germans occupied Czechoslovakia in 1939. Nevertheless, Churchill, well aware of Mr. But-

ler's talents, made him minister of education when he became prime minister in 1940.

In the Churchill government of 1951, Mr. Butler was promoted to chancellor of the exchequer, a post that damaged his reputation when he had to follow his generous predecessor's budget of 1955 with a harsher supplementary one after the Conservatives were returned to office.

When Anthony Eden became prime minister, Mr. Butler, as lord privy seal, deputized for him when Eden fell ill following the abortive Franco-British attack on Suez. Mr. Butler appeared to be the natural choice as the next prime minister. But when Eden resigned in January, 1957, Churchill and other Tory leaders picked Harold Macmillan instead.

When Macmillan resigned in 1963, Mr. Butler, as deputy prime minister, was again the leading candidate. But there was a frenzy of backstabbing maneuvering at the Conservative Party conference and the foreign secretary, the earl of Home, disclaimed his hereditary peerage and became prime minister as Sir Alec Douglas Home.

"I think," Mr. Butler said much later, "the Home thing was on the whole rather sad — except for him. I ought to have pushed myself more and got it for myself."

His last in a series of high government posts was as foreign secretary from 1963 until the Conservatives were defeated by the Labor Party in 1964.

Mr. Butler held two of Britain's highest distinctions, Knight of the Garter and Companion of Honor. He left politics in 1965 when he became master of Trinity College, Cambridge. In this role he was adviser to the heir to the British throne, Prince Charles, who studied at Trinity from 1967 to 1970.

## Renegade Afrikaner Minister Buried Among Those He Served

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Frikkie Conradie was raised on a farm in the western Transvaal in a typical Afrikaner household. It was a place where no one ever questioned the divinely ordained right and need of whites to rule over blacks in this land.

No one raised questions, either, in the theology courses he took at Potchefstroom University. But once Frikkie Conradie started to ask questions, he never stopped.

He became the first white to refuse ordination in the white branch of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was ordained instead in the segregated black branch.

Then he went to serve a congregation in a dilapidated black township here called Alexandra, receiving the salary of a black minister would get without the subsidy normally made available to white missionaries. He did not regard himself as a missionary bringing the light, but as one who was receiving it from the people he served.

They Make You Human

"They take you as a racist and a paternalist," he said at the end of a long interview, "and they make you into a human being."

A week after the interview, Frikkie Conradie died in an automobile accident at the age of 35, barely 12 hours before his wife gave birth to their first child. Saturday he was laid to rest the way he had tried to live, in the company of blacks, becoming the first white to be buried in the cemetery in Alexandra and, as far as anyone knew, the first white to be buried in a black cemetery anywhere in South Africa.

His Afrikaner relatives, many of whom had shunned him as a renegade when he was alive, were there to mourn him in the black church. So was a crowd that filled the small church and left hundreds of black mourners outside its windows.

It was the second time in less than a month that the unremitting racial confrontation that is a constant in this country mysteriously dissolved for a few hours so blacks could bury a young white who had identified himself with their cause. The first was for a 28-year-old physician, Neil Aggett, who had served as an official for a mainly nonwhite trade union and then died while in the custody of the security police who said he had committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell Feb. 5.

The Aggett funeral became a political event. The Conradie funeral remained a spiritual one in which a series of eulogists found a theme of racial reconciliation and hope in the life of this Afrikaner renegade and churchman.

And yet his was not a unique pilgrimage, as such. There has been a slow leakage from the main branch of the Dutch Reformed Church of domineers, as ministers are called in Afrikaans, who come to read a political message in the gospel that is unacceptable to their people. They are a handful, hardly enough to characterize as a group or trend, but enough certainly to attract the worried attention of the security police.



## Israel and Egypt Agree on Border Cutting Through a City in Sinai

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Egypt and Israel have reached agreement on the demarcation of the border that will cut through the northern Sinai town of Rafah after Israel completes its withdrawal on April 25.

The Israeli Defense Ministry announced Monday that the demarcation through Rafah, a Mediterranean coastal town of more than 70,000 residents, had been completed without having to destroy houses or move residents.

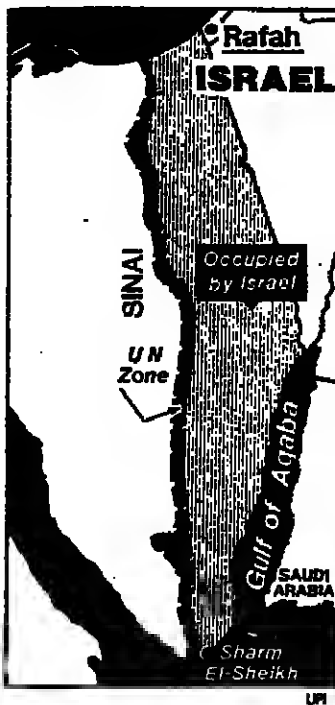
Israeli defense officials said that the town would remain divided along the 1906 boundary drawn by the British to separate Turkish-controlled Palestine from British-controlled Egypt, but that a 130-foot-wide (40-meter) security strip planned by the Israelis would part of the densely populated part of the town. A fence with several gates for easy access from both sides will be erected in the center of town, officials said.

The officials said that while the fence would divide yards and streets in Rafah, it would not require the demolition of homes as originally had been feared.

The town straddles the border between the Sinai and the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, and residents had complained that dozens of houses would have to be destroyed if the security strip followed the 1906 border.

There will be about 60,000 people on the Israeli-occupied side and about 10,000 on the Egyptian side, officials said. Arab residents of the town have already begun exchanging property in anticipation of the demarcation.

Israel and Egypt have not agreed on border demarcations in the eastern Sinai near the Israeli port of Elat on the Gulf of Aqaba. One dispute involves a new Israeli hotel that Egypt maintains is on its side of the 1906 border.



## U.S.-Iran Tribunal Still Stuck on Procedures

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — The international tribunal set up to deal with claims arising from the hostility between the United States and Iran is still hatching its way through procedural thickets, seven months after it began its work and before it has settled a single case.

The nine lawyers who make up the panel have retreated behind a wall of silence, as have the Iranian and U.S. representatives here. But those familiar with the tribunal's work said it had encountered controversies worse than anticipated when it set out to evaluate thousands of claims worth billions of dollars in what is called the largest and most complicated international arbitration ever conducted.

At one point, the Iranians began to protest bitterly over what they considered prejudicial remarks by Niels Margaard, a Swede, who is

one of three neutral members of the panel. They reportedly accused him of criticizing the execution of judges in Iran, but he is reported to have said he was misunderstanding. What he was complaining about, Mr. Margaard explained privately, was the execution of judgments in Iranian courts, not the execution of judges.

That dispute was submitted by the arbitrators to an arbitrator, C.M.J.A. Moons, the president of the Netherlands Supreme Court. He recently ruled that Iran had not proved its case. So Mr. Margaard remains on the tribunal, but the Iranians have not said whether they will now abandon their protest.

### Iranian Quits

In an apparently unrelated development, one of the three Iranian members of the tribunal, which also includes three Americans, has quit and returned to his homeland.

Hendrik Heuzeveldt, registrar of the tribunal, declined to comment on speculation in The Hague that the disputes would seriously delay the process on which the organization was about to embark. Pre-hearing conferences by three-member subcommittees were to have taken place this May and June, with the arbitration process itself due to begin sometime in the fall.

"My own guess is that the Iranians don't actually want to blow the proceeding up before it really begins," said an official involved in the tribunal. "It is in their interest to try to minimize the American claims, because that's the only way they will ever see any of that \$1 billion. If they walked out, the tribunal would continue without them, and if it made awards exceeding \$1 billion, the United States could track down Iranian assets all over the world to make up the difference, according to the Algiers agreement. There are Iranian assets in places like West Germany and France that look vulnerable."

At stake are the claims by U.S. corporations and private individuals against the revolutionary government of Iran, and counter-claims by the Iranian government, which was established under the terms of the Algiers declarations of January, 1981, which paved the way for the release of the Americans then held hostage in Tehran.

### Frozen Assets

To pay the Americans who are judged to have proved their claims, the United States last year transferred \$1 billion in frozen Iranian assets to a specially created subsidiary of the Dutch central bank

called the N.V. Settlement Bank. Successful Iranian claimants will be paid directly by the U.S. government or by the American corporations involved.

Even without controversy, the tribunal faces a Herculean workload. Boxes and bags of legal papers remain unsorted in the mail room at the temporary quarters in the Peace Palace, which was built early in the century, largely with funds contributed by the American philanthropist Andrew Carnegie.

### Filing Deadline

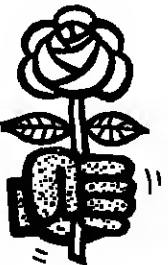
The filing deadline for claims was Jan. 19, but precise figures are still not available. It is believed that there were nearly 1,100 American claims of more than \$250,000 each and almost 3,000 small claims filed by Washington on behalf of companies and individuals. Some of the claims are said to exceed the largest one that has been publicly identified, in which William Birkoff and George Eisenpresser are seeking \$450 million for their share in a confiscated copper mine. The total sought may exceed \$4 billion.

Information on the Iranian claims is even less precise, although the Tehran radio has said more than \$32 billion was being sought by an undisclosed number of claimants.

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## France: The Fist Crushes the Rose



The fist and the rose... A fist, rather like a boxer's, holds the stem of a rose, ready to crush it. The rose opens on the tip of the stem, as light and gracious as if it were in a porcelain vase.

It is not easy to make the meaning of these heterogeneous "heraldic" symbols explicit, especially when they are juxtaposed in this way. Do they symbolize the Marxist working class leading a country flourishing in liberty? Perhaps. In any case, had they been conceived to mean just that, they could hardly be more appropriate. They well express the hopes of freedom that "socialism with a human face" does its best to awaken.

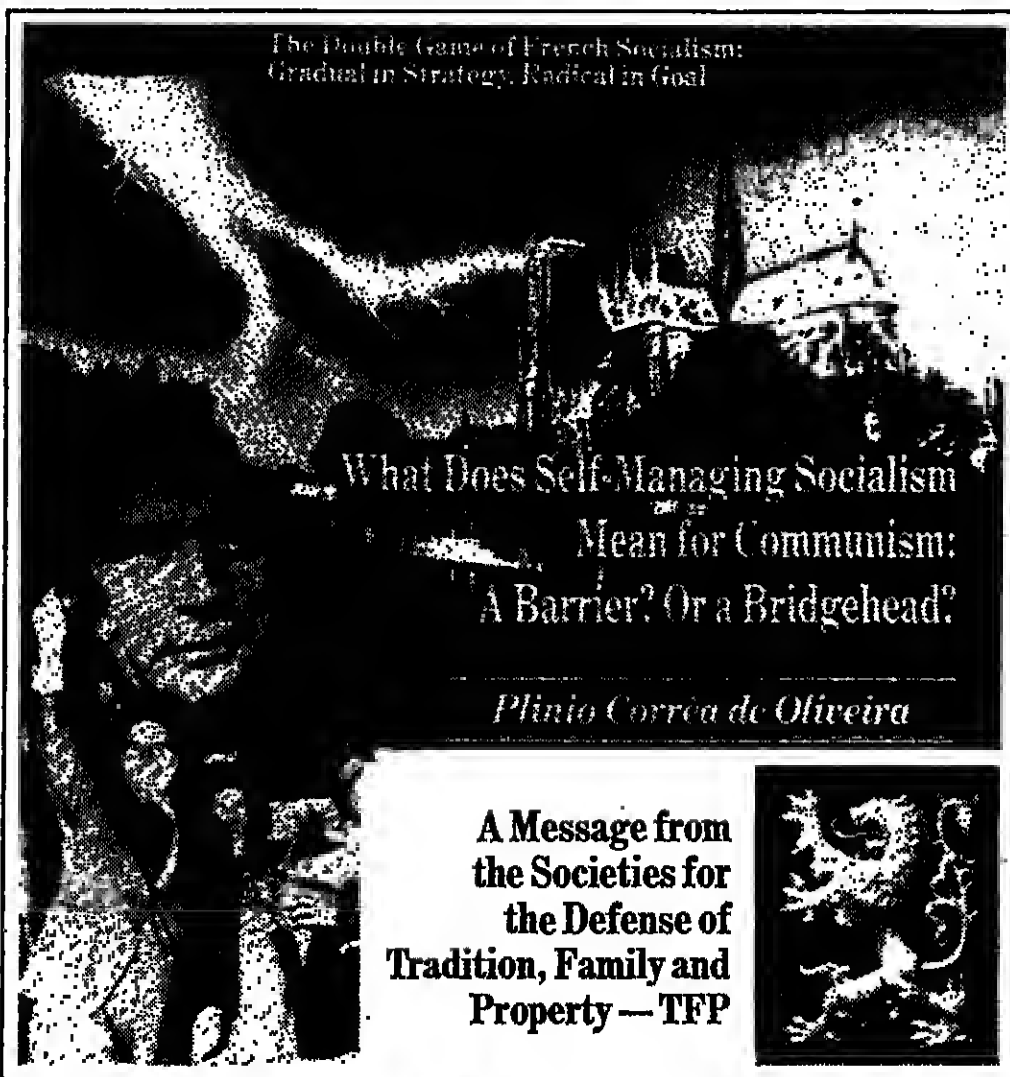
### 1. The promise

But there is also something obscure and contradictory in these symbols. The aggressive and brutal fist seems as incompatible with the rose as a punch. One would say that such a fist could not fail to start crushing the rose. And if the rose could understand a fist like this, it would be shocked, stop smiling, and begin to wither.

The relations between socialism and an authentic and harmonious freedom are no different; no matter how emphatically it promises freedom, socialism, wherever established, begins to strangle it.

This, one can fear, may now be happening in glorious and beloved France, well before the end of the first year of self-managing government. This is the opportune moment to make this clear, for the Mitterrand Government, with the support of the socialist-communist coalition, is actively making propaganda for self-management all over the West.

A concrete example seems to adequately illustrate the apprehension that the fist may be crushing the rose. It concerns precisely one of those freedoms that the naive most expect the Mitterrand Government to preserve: the freedom of the press.



A Message from the Societies for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property — TFP



### 3. The reality

c) Naturally, an arbitrary breach of contract exposes the company which owns both newspapers to a suit for loss and damages. But not even the perspective of such a predicament was enough to prevent their refusal.

d) Advertisements are one of the most common sources of income both for this publishing company and the other companies which refused to publish the document. The size of this Message would make its publication particularly inviting. So, the refusal is contrary to the very nature of these journalistic enterprises as such.

At this point one has to ask: What is the reason for this united front of refusals curtailing the freedom of the TFPs in France? Far away on the horizon, only one explanatory hypothesis takes shape. As private organizations, the publishing companies which own these various papers can be placed at any moment on the list of self-managing enterprises by a legislative decision of the socialist-communist parliamentary majority. If that were to happen, their present owners would normally become mere managers or even lose any role in the company whatsoever.

Is it so surprising that these publishers deny the TFPs freedom of expression when their own freedom, at least potentially, has been so profoundly shaken? What is the real freedom of expression in a regime where a Damocles' sword hangs over the head of every publishing company owner, a sword hanging from a string held by the Government?

Whatsoever best the opposition newspapers may de facto be permitted to show, their situation is, de jure, that of Damocles under the sword.

Incidentally, it is altogether possible that a heated opposition may not be as annoying to a government as another which courteously and serenely focuses on certain delicate topics which not all currents of opinion have noticed.

Now, the Message of the thirteen TFPs puts a finger on certain painful wounds unknown to the Catholic electoral bloc, which weighed decisively on the socialist side in the 1981 elections. Such is the case, for instance, when it focuses on how a compulsory self-managing regime is absolutely incompatible with the true Doctrine of the Church about the character of the

right of property, which inheres by nature in every individual. The same applies when it points out how the doctrine and program of the Socialist Party place marriage, free unions and even homosexual unions on the same level.

It is not the intention of the TFPs to start a debate with newspapers so conditioned by the socialist self-managing Moloch. With this publication, the TFPs aim solely at making the public in the largest countries of the Free World see how confined freedom already appears to be at the beginning of the self-managing socialist regime. This should lead every citizen of the Free World to fear for his own personal freedom if self-managing socialism is implanted in his country.

Thus, one is led to believe that a curtain is being drawn around today's France. Not an iron curtain, nor one of bamboo. It is, as it were, an impalpable curtain of silence of the press, which will inevitably march toward becoming total.

This fact is what the TFPs are bringing to the knowledge of the whole West. The same French newspapers will be asked to publish this Communiqué. But even if there is a new collective refusal, the TFPs hope that the spreading of this Communiqué outside France may succeed in making it known to a large part of the French people. They also hope that it will open the eyes of the West to all that is contradictory and impracticable in the self-managing promise of socialism-with-freedom.

This finding has a far-reaching scope: Except for the promise of freedom, all that is left to the self-managing regime is its similarity to Communism.

The Message of the thirteen TFPs about self-managing socialism is making its way far and wide in the world. Along its course, it has met everything: furious hatred, baseless criticisms, inexplicable omissions, longstanding and luminous support from friends who have never let themselves be disoriented by fear, and innumerable new adhesions, some of them unexpected and magnificent.

This Communiqué is one more great step along this road. Consistent with the Message, it has to do not only with self-managing socialism, but also with Communism. All of this — and that which is yet to happen — will one day be written into History: the epic History of one of the supreme efforts undertaken in sign of the Cross (in the sign of the Cross) to steer our agonizing Western civilization away from the final shipwreck toward which it is letting itself drift.

After the great campaigns of the TFPs against Communism — campaigns which have always been doctrinal and orderly — the communists keep silent. A little later, furious media attacks based merely on distortions or calumnies with no doctrinal content have been unleashed against the TFPs. Will this now happen once again? As the French popular saying has it, "he who lives will see."

São Paulo, February 11, 1982  
Feast of Our Lady of Lourdes

For the Brazilian TFP and, by express delegation, the TFPs and similar organizations of the United States, Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Plinio Corrêa de Oliveira

President of the National Council of the Brazilian Society for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property

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## Pravda Complains Iran Rightists Near Khomeini Hurt Soviet Ties

MOSCOW — Pravda complained Tuesday about Iran's attitude toward the Soviet Union and said rightists among the nation's Moslem ruler, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, are blocking progress toward good relations.

Pavel Demchenko, a Pravda analyst, said Moscow has given strong support to the Islamic republic that replaced the deposed Iranian monarchy three years ago. It is therefore unjust of many Iranian leaders to class the United States and Soviet Union together as an equal threat to their country, he said.

Criticism of the Iranian leadership has been rare in the Soviet press, and the commentary indicated irritation in Moscow that its attempts to cultivate Tehran over the past three years had brought few results.

Pravda said a major obstacle was that there were many rightist extremists among Ayatollah Khomeini's advisers.

### Soviet Help Cited

"They want to stop the development of Iranian-Soviet relations, even if this damages the economy of their country and Iran's ability to withstand imperialist pressure," it added.

Pravda said the Kremlin had helped Iran withstand a U.S. blockade of its ports in 1980 by stepping up transit facilities for supplies to pass through Soviet territory. It suggested that Soviet support for the Iranian revolution had also dissuaded Washington from taking more drastic action against the new republic.

But despite these efforts there has been no attempt on the Iranian side to improve relations, the party paper said.

Although bilateral trade has improved, relations have in some ways deteriorated. The staff at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran has been reduced, Soviet journalists denied entry to the country, and Soviet cultural activities in Iran halted.

### Mediators Set Up Panel

From Agency Dispatches

JEDDAH — Islamic mediators in the Iran-Iraq war decided Tuesday to set up a committee to seek concessions for peace from both sides in the 18-month-old conflict, according to a press statement.

The decision was reached after five envoys, including three presidents, visited Baghdad and Tehran during the past week in a fresh attempt to halt the war, caused by territorial disputes. The five-man peace mission is headed by Pres-

ident Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea and includes President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, President Abdus Sattar of Bangladesh, Premier Bulent Ulusu of Turkey and Habib Shatt, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Organization.

The committee will be established in about a month's time and "shall carry out its action, or may bring some pressure to bear, on both sides to obtain concessions and a common ground for peace," the statement said. It did not elaborate.

"I want to repeat once more," Mr. Oztrak said, "that Turkey would never tolerate any hostile action on her soil against our brotherly neighbor Iran."

He reiterated a denial made in mid-January by Premier Bulent Ulusu after The Daily Telegraph and The Sunday Times of London published reports that Iranian exiles were training in Turkey. "Such claims," the premier had said, "have nothing to do with reality."

The acting foreign minister expressed the hope that the Iranians "would not pay any attention to such gossip." His statement was sent Monday to Tehran, where the Turkish state radio said "a very important agreement" was about to be signed.

"Iran will sell 4 million tons of crude oil to Turkey," the broadcast said, "in return for sugar, tractors, oil pipes and other industrial goods."

Turkish Foreign Ministry officials also confirmed a statement made at a news conference in Tehran by an Iranian official that an agreement had been reached on building three pipelines between Iran and Turkey. One pipeline, the official reportedly said, would carry crude oil from Ahwaz to a Turkish port, a second would carry natural gas to Turkey and the third would carry natural gas through Turkey to Europe.

Nigeria Leader to Visit Bonn

LAGOS — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari will leave next Wednesday for a four-day official visit to West Germany, according to an official statement Tuesday.

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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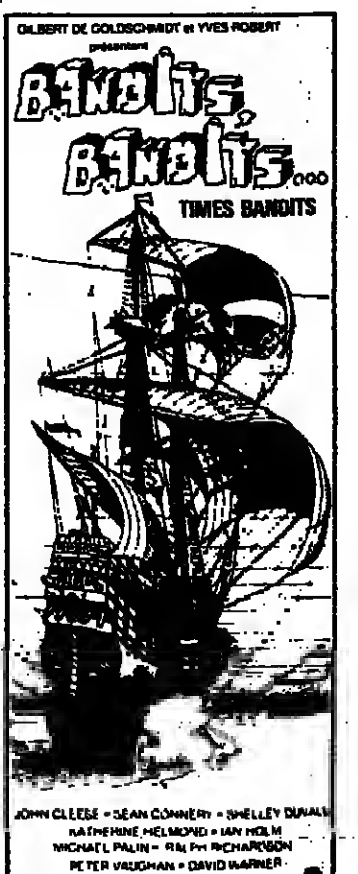
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## Egypt Finally Unveils 'World's Oldest Boat'

By Jeremy Clift

CAIRO — Egypt has put a boat believed to be the oldest in the world on display to the public for the first time since it was discovered in a pit next to the Great Pyramid of Giza 28 years ago.

Controversy surrounds the vessel buried next to the tomb of the pharaoh Cheops 47 centuries ago. Some experts argue that the royal barge, made from giant planks of Lebanese cedar, will disintegrate if it is not kept in closely controlled climatic conditions.

The discovery of the 150-foot-long craft in 1954 was acclaimed at the time as one of the most dramatic discoveries of ancient Egypt since Tutankhamen's tomb was opened 32 years earlier.

But it took more than two decades to house the elegant vessel in a museum and disputes about whether the building was suitable held up its inauguration until Saturday, when Premier Foad Mohieddin attended a ceremony with Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of Unesco.

Sunday the first tourists trickled into the angular, Italian-designed museum to the shadow of the Great Pyramid. An admission price of 6 Egyptian pounds (\$7.50) was enough to put off one French group. Egyptians pay only 1 pound.

"We'll have to put the price up for Egyptians at the Louvre," grumbled one Frenchman as he stuffed his money back into his pocket and strode away.

### Seen by Visiting Dignitaries

The barge has been sitting in the museum for several years, but was shown only to visiting dignitaries such as then U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who was taken around the well-preserved vessel by President Anwar Sadat.

Kamal al-Mallakh, who discovered the royal ship, rejected suggestions that the barge was not being looked after properly by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization.

"You see it is not a powder. The wood is very, very solid," he told reporters. Foreign experts, including al-Mallakh's

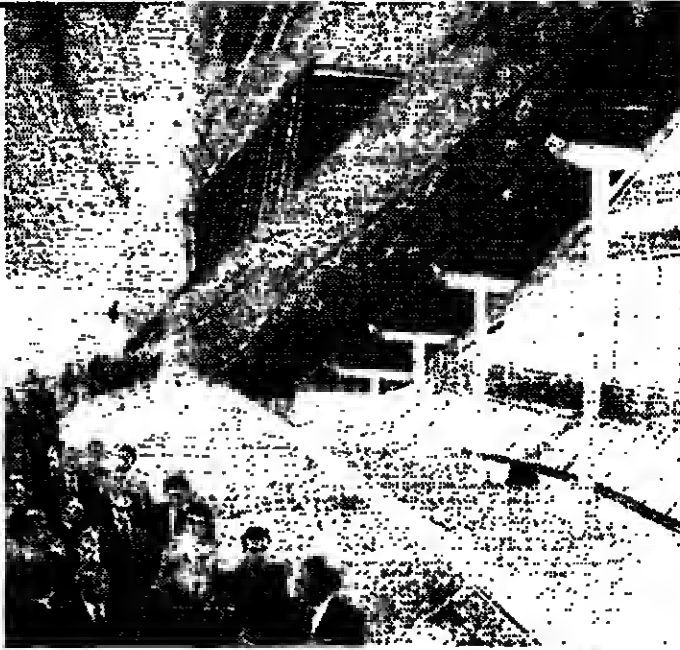
former associate, Milan Kovac of Sweden, had argued that the boat, which was propelled by 10 oars, would disintegrate because the museum's desert location and inadequate air-conditioning turned the building into a hothouse that would warp the wood.

In her book "The Boat Beneath the Pyramid," Nancy Jenkins wrote in 1980 that extremes of temperature and humidity were subjecting the ship's timbers to unbearable stresses and made its future uncertain.

Al-Mallakh and museum officials now say the air-conditioning problems have been sorted out and climatic conditions will be maintained at a constant and suitable level.

The vessel is known as a "solar boat" because, according to the two most current theories, the barge was either supposed to carry the pharaoh across the sky with the passage of the sun, or was part of the funerary effects for his use in the afterlife.

The ancient boat is one of two that al-Mallakh says were preserved alongside the Great Pyramid. The other still lies unexcavated in the ground nearby, covered over by giant sealed limestone blocks.



Inauguration of museum built to house 4,700-year-old boat.

## 'Absence of Malice': A Film Laced With It

By Phil Kerby

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — "Absence of Malice," a melodrama about the press and its sins, is laced with malice. Neither that nor the attack on the press puts me off. A touch of malice, applied to deserving targets, always livens things up, and who says that the press is beyond criticism?

But the film (which opened last week in Paris) has a problem. Set in the 1980s, it is as up-to-date as the 1920s.

There is a cast of odd characters, chief among them a ding-a-ling investigative reporter (Sally Field) for a major "responsible" Miami newspaper, an enchanting young lady who wanders about in a perpetual, pendant daze. She is like a child who comes across a loaded pistol, shoots a playmate and then runs to mommy crying, "Bobby fell down and won't get up."

Her editor is a soft-spoken fellow, one of those dreadful philosophizing types who is capable of delivering this fatuous nonsense: "I know how to tell the truth, and I know how not to hurt people. But I don't know how to do both at the same time."

The editor, who never requires the reporter to observe the most elementary rules of the trade, is trying to console her for printing the name of an emotionally disturbed young woman. The woman has gone to the reporter with an alibi for a man the reporter has been suckered into wrongly believing is the target of a murder investigation. The woman confides that she was with the man, an old (and platonic) friend, in another state when a labor boss and presumed murder victim disappeared. She remembers the date clearly because she was having an abortion, and she begs the reporter to withhold her name.

Her name is not relevant to the facts, which could have been proved in a dozen different routine ways without disclosing her identity. But the reporter, with the approval of her nitwit editor, names the poor lady anyway. A Catholic, the woman feels publicly disgraced and kills herself.

On one occasion, the reporter checks in with the newspaper's libel lawyer. The lawyer, an arrogant oaf, tells her that "the truth is irrelevant" and goes on to utter this pompous soliloquy:

"We have no knowledge the story is false, therefore we are absent of malice. We have been both reasonable and prudent, therefore we are not negligent. We may say what we like about Mr. Gallagher, and he is powerless to do us harm. Democracy is served."

Gallagher (Paul Newman) is the victim of the reporter's story about the bogus investigation and is depicted as a wonderful fellow, altogether worthy of our sympathy. He comes from a mob family, is loyal to his dead gangster daddy and maintains a warm relationship with his lovable old mobster uncle. But Gallagher stays away from the mob and is clean. Outraged by a story that zaps his reputation, he finally figures out a way to revenge himself on his tormentors, including the reporter and a venomous federal attorney willing to go any lengths, legal or otherwise, to solve the disappearance of the labor boss. The audience loved these shenanigans.

The film, produced and directed by Sydney Pollack, was written by Kurt Luedtke, a former newspaper editor who came to Hollywood to try for the big money. He discovered that dramatic license is more wonderful than the First Amendment.



Paul Newman, Sally Field in "Absence of Malice."

## The Insecure World of a Guitarist Dedicated to Singing the Real Blues

By Michael Zwernin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — John Hammond is not sure where he's working next week. Looking at his itinerary, full of question marks, he scratches his head. It might be Belgium, or maybe Germany. In any case the following week he's in Switzerland. And Italy somewhere in between. The European tour goes on through April 2, or is it 3? So it goes with the blues, black or white.

"I'm feeling a little insecure," he said a few days ago in a funky Left Bank hotel that seemed to be leaning to the right, not looking at all insecure. When you're a white man singing black man's blues you become accustomed to getting it from all sides.

### Commitment

Perhaps it is a bit too easy for him to expect to be taken out of context. Hammond's love and purity are beyond question. He sings down-home country blues, accompanying himself on acoustic guitar and harmonica in the true tradition with a great deal of commitment. But the history of western popular music is full of examples of white people who fed off the music of black people who died poor. Nobody's fault, just the way things are. One of the examples usually cited is Benny Goodman and Fletcher Henderson.

Hammond shakes his head, defending "my uncle Benny" and you are reminded that he is part of

one of the United States' foremost musical families. His father John Hammond is the Columbia Records executive responsible for the careers of Count Basie, Billie Holiday, Charlie Christian, Bob Dylan and Bruce Springsteen, to name a few, but if you are thinking this is just another boss' son, forget it.

"My father tried to discourage me early in a kind of heavy way. He and I never really got along very well. My parents were divorced when I was five. I owe more to my mother and her strength and sense of reality than I do to my father, whom I saw only occasionally. He was more the punishment and reward part of my life."



John Hammond

"When I was 13 or 14 [he was born in 1943] I began to go to the Alvin Karpis shows in New York, where for \$2 you could hear Bo Diddley, Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis, the Drifters, the Cadillacs, the Eldorado. I bought their albums on Chess and on the back of the jackets you'd see the names of their other artists like Muddy Waters, Howlin' Wolf, Little Walter. What fascinating names; I thought, Who are these people?"

### Invasion

He looked further into the roots, to people like Robert Johnson and Lightnin' Hopkins. They invaded his fantasies. He bought his first guitar at 17 and by the age of 19 he knew 300 blues songs and started playing them professionally.

"I regarded this music as classically American. I could feel myself part of it. It was something I could totally be. But I took a lot of flak. It was embarrassing to my friends. 'What are you doing that stuff for? That's black music.' And before you knew it they weren't my friends any more."

In the early '60s he hugged his guitar around Greenwich Village playing the "basket houses," coffee shops where he'd pass the basket after the set and if he ended up with \$100 a week it was something of a miracle. Hammond was in good company — John Sebastian, Jose Feliciano, Bob Dylan, Richie Havens and Tim Hardin were on the same beat.

Then the scene was destroyed by its very success: "The coffee houses went out because they couldn't afford to pay the artists who had been playing there the year before. There was this explosion — folk rock, psychedelic rock, there was Janis Joplin, the Moby Grape, the Grateful Dead," he says these names with great distaste. "The

Jefferson Airplane, the whatever."

Hammond feels there is "a lot of corruption in rock culture," in the cult of the guitar hero, the superstar, to a business where 20,000 people pay \$30 to hear a band they cannot in fact hear, or even see.

Hammond has cut 19 albums. "Hot Tracks" on Vanguard sold

more than 200,000 copies. In the

late '60s he went electric for awhile, recording with the Stones' Bill Wyman, Dr. John and Michael Bloomfield, as well as a band called Levoo and the Hawks, which later changed its name to The Band. But although this was merely electric Chicago blues, he had to re-examine his relationship

to the recording world. I stopped

playing with a band entirely and put all my energy and focus into my solo work.

"Very few black guys play acoustic blues any more. A lot of kids coming up think you need a \$500,000 investment and a light show to make music. They don't realize the satisfaction of just taking out a guitar and playing for yourself. But there are a lot of small companies recording jazz and bluegrass and blues now since the dinosaurs are beginning to falter. Warners, Columbia and the rest of them are all so overloaded with punk and other big-money ridiculousness they can't go on. These hands can't afford to travel any more, they're so overblown."

### Missionary

Hammond can be likened to a missionary converting the natives and the missionaries themselves to the natives' own true religion.

"I've had to fight for recognition all through my career. It's a little tiring having to win it each time out. I can never get drunk and stumble around and rest on my laurels. I've always got to be on top of it because somebody can always take a swipe at me and despite all the years and all the swipes I still feel it. 'You're all right for a white guy.' As thick as your skin gets, it's still a drag when that racist oomph comes down."

"On the other hand, I've been on tour with Howlin' Wolf, Muddy Waters and many others and these guys all relate to me like 'You're really doing it, man, that's great.' They give me a lot of encouragement and respect."

"I always thought that what I was doing was the hippest thing going. I really did. To this day I'm convinced that what I'm doing is absolutely where it's at."

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## OECD Likely To Reappoint Van Lennep

### Member Nations Fail To Find Alternative

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — Emile van Lennep is likely to be reappointed to the \$75,000-a-year post of secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, officials of the organization say.

Support for Mr. Van Lennep's reappointment came at a meeting of OECD ambassadors Monday, just three weeks before he is scheduled to retire at the age of 67. After serving as secretary-general for two five-year terms, Mr. Van Lennep, a former Dutch civil servant, had agreed in 1979 to remain in the job for an additional two and a half years after the OECD failed to agree on a successor.

The deadlock has continued since 1979. The OECD officials said that a formal decision to ask Mr. Van Lennep to remain at his post could be taken when the ambassadors meet again Friday. Besides his tax-free salary, the OECD secretary-general gets a free apartment, a limousine and a substantial entertainment allowance.

European diplomats believe that the Reagan administration wants to keep Mr. Van Lennep at the OECD because throughout his 12½ years in the job he has been careful to avoid irritating major member governments concerning their economic policies and is thus unlikely to criticize the United States for its current high interest rates, which are opposed by many European governments.

The OECD, which was formed to foster stable economic growth and help expand free trade, does not have the legal power to make a member government change its economic policy. But it can embarrass politicians by making unfavorable judgments about their tactics in the private meetings it organizes at which the governments of the major industrial nations outside the Soviet bloc try to coordinate economic strategy and in the numerous economic reports and studies that it publishes.

Nonetheless, both West Germany and Washington favor giving the job to Helga Steeg, a civil servant in the West German Economics Ministry. U.S. officials praise Miss Steeg as a good administrator and a firm believer in the free market economic policies supported by the Reagan administration.

Italy, Britain, France and several other countries want the post to go to a former Italian finance minister, Filippo Maria Pandolfi. They argue that a political figure would give the organization's actions more weight. The United States fears Mr. Pandolfi would put more emphasis on fighting unemployment than on combating inflation.

Sweden, Norway and Denmark favor Staffan Burman, a former Swedish trade minister. Belgium has backed a former deputy prime minister, José Desmaré, and Austria announced Monday that it favored Eugen Veselky, a Socialist politician and a close ally of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. It was the first mention of Mr. Veselky as a contender.

The deadlock over these rival nominations is increasing the likelihood that Mr. Van Lennep will be reappointed.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

### Denmark

Novo Industri  
Year 1981 1980  
Revenue 2,230 1,580  
Profits 341.0 176.0

### Canada

Weston (George)  
Year 1981 1980  
Revenue 1,440 1,790  
Profits 79.2 70.5  
Per Share 5.42 5.11

### Hong Kong

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking  
Year 1981 1980  
Revenue 2,600 1,930  
Profits 2,600 1,930

### Japan

Kubota  
9 months 1981 1980  
Revenue 1,730 1,690  
Profits 42.5 38.13  
Per A.D.R. 0.44 0.76

### Netherlands

Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken  
Year 1981 1980  
Revenue 42,410 36,540  
Profits 357 345  
Per Share 1.97 2.01

### Singapore

Development Bank of Singapore  
Year 1981 1980  
Revenue 112.7 69.6

### South Africa

De Beers Consolidated Mines  
Year 1981 1980  
Revenue 60.5 51.52  
Profits 1.011 1.257  
Dividend was cut to 25 from 50 cents a share, payable May 5 and record March 26.

### Debate on RNC Limited

LONDON — The British government, forestalling a prolonged filibuster on its plan to transfer parts of the British National Oil Corp. to a new company, Britoil, and sell them to the public, Tuesday used its parliamentary majority to pass a "guillotine" motion to impose a time limit on debate.

## Bendix Acquires Stake in RCA

By Barnaby J. Feder

NEW YORK — Bendix, in a move many analysts saw as the prelude to a takeover attempt, announced late Monday that it had acquired more than 5 percent of RCA's outstanding stock and might buy up to 9.9 percent.

Bendix said that its purchase was for investment purposes only and that it had no present plans for an acquisition, merger or attempt to reorganize RCA.

That did not placate RCA,

which responded with a personal attack on William M. Agee, Bendix's chief executive officer, and a pledge to resist any attempt by the Michigan-based aerospace and auto supply company to influence RCA's plans.

"The purchase of RCA stock by Mr. Agee's Bendix is not welcomed by RCA," RCA announced.

"Mr. Agee has not demonstrated the ability to manage his own affairs, let alone someone else's. Mr. Agee's actions in secretly accumulating a block of RCA

stock show that his only purpose is to further his own ambitions and not the interests of RCA and its stockholders or even Bendix and its stockholders.

"That's a preposterous claim," said Christopher C. Stavrou, an RCA analyst for Evans & Co., who thinks RCA's management is worried about losing control of the company. Describing the troubled company as "a sitting duck," Mr. Stavrou added, "Bendix is getting the ball rolling; if somebody else is going to move, now is the time."

RCA's susceptibility to a takeover attempt is a reflection of its low stock price and the high resale value of many of its subsidiaries.

The company's stock finished trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$19.375 a share, down 50 cents a share. That put the market value of the 75.4 million shares outstanding during 1981 at about \$1.46 billion. Some analysts say they believe NBC alone could be sold for that price.

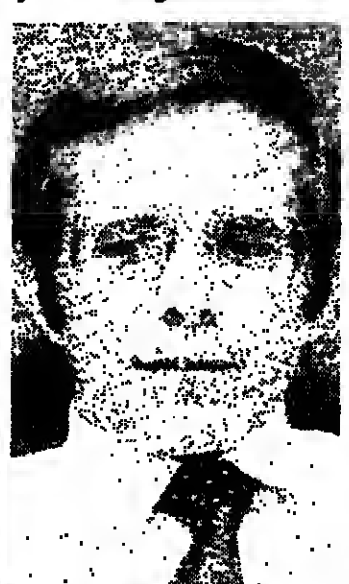
At Monday's closing price, a 5 percent stake in RCA would be worth about \$73 million.

RCA was the most-active NYSE-listed stock Tuesday, closing at \$20 a share, up 62.5 cents a share.

RCA traded at about \$65 some 15 years ago. Since then, it has missed numerous opportunities in its traditional electronics and entertainment business and has diversified into other fields with limited success. Its most recent attempt to re-establish its image as a leader in consumer electronics, the



Thornton F. Bradshaw



William M. Agee

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Hongkong & Shanghai Sees Increase in Profit

HONG KONG — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., announcing a 40 percent increase in net profit for 1981, said Tuesday that profit is expected to rise sufficiently in 1982 for at least the same dividend to be paid as declared for 1981.

The company Tuesday also proposed a 1-for-3 bonus issue.

The directors said that lower oil prices, which contributed to an easing of inflationary pressures, and high interest rates were responsible for the increase in profit.

### AEG Expects Rise in Turnover, New Orders

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken said Tuesday it expects a slight increase in turnover and new orders this year, but the company would make no forecast of net results in its preliminary statement of 1981 results.

It said the domestic economy will remain weak this year but that it expects foreign orders to increase.

In its statement, AEG reiterated that it expects to present accounts showing net profit for 1981. The report said that group turnover rose 3 percent in 1981 to 14.8 billion Deutsche marks. Incoming orders rose 7 percent to 15.4 billion DM despite a decline in domestic orders.

### Kaiser Sees Completion of Talks on Sale

NEW YORK — Kaiser Steel said Tuesday that the company expects to complete negotiations by the end of this month with a group of private investors led by Stanley Hiller Jr. for the sale of the company.

John Straubel, a spokesman for the investors, said that they were in the process of finishing an audit of Kaiser's operations. He said the preliminary agreement signed with Kaiser last month gave the investors the ability to study Kaiser's situation further "to determine if they would proceed with the acquisition."

The group, which offered in February to pay \$55.25 a share, or about \$414 million, for Kaiser, includes investor Ghailt Pharon and shipowner Daniel K. Ludwig.

Kaiser Steel also said Monday that James F. Will, president and chief executive officer, had resigned. He was the fourth Kaiser president since 1979 to leave after serving less than a year. Stephen A. Girard, the present chairman, will assume the additional responsibilities of president.

### Novo Industri Sales, Capital Spending Up

COPENHAGEN — Novo Industri Tuesday reported a 41-percent increase in sales for 1981 and a 50-percent increase in capital expenditure, to 903 million kroner (about \$38 million) from 201 million from 1981.

It said that foreign purchases accounted for 97 percent of total 1981 sales, unchanged from 1980.

The company said capital expenditure included completion of a granulation plant for detergent enzymes, an expansion of capacity for enzyme fermentation and purification, and modernization and expansion of insulin and antibiotic production facilities.

### U.S., Japan Set Talks on Auto-Export Limit

TOKYO — U.S. and Japanese officials will meet here Friday to discuss the level to which Japan will voluntarily curb its car shipments to the United States for the year beginning next month, Japanese Trade and Industry Ministry officials said Tuesday.

Japan voluntarily curbed its car shipments to the United States in the year ending this month to 1.68 million units, under the three-year agreement that took effect last April.

The new round of talks was agreed on when U.S. Deputy Trade Representative David McDonald met Monday with Shohji Kurihara, vice trade minister for international affairs.

### 2 Major U.S. Independent Oil Firms to Merge

CULVER CITY, Calif. — Two major independent gasoline marketers, USA Petroleum and Oasis Petroleum, announced Monday they would merge and named Saudi Arabian investor Essam Khashoggi as chairman of the combined enterprise.

The merger will become effective May 1 and will create one of the largest independent oil companies in the United States. The combined revenue of the two companies currently are estimated at \$4 billion annually.

Mr. Khashoggi, a brother of controversial Saudi Arabian businessman Adnan Khashoggi, was a major shareholder in Oasis before being named chairman of the merged company.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 9, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

Source: Reuters

U.S. Dollar

London (L)

1.7425 3.2140 39.75 21.92

New York

1.7425 3.2140 39.75 21.92

Paris

1.6071 3.2697 78.45 30.71

Zurich

1.6234 3.2644 2.643 1.822 1.409 2.317

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## N.Y. Stock Analysts Still Looking for the Bottom

By Vartan G. Vartan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices are slogging through their worst bear market since 1974, and the prevailing view in Wall Street is that share prices will probably get worse before any genuine recovery sets in.

Analysts try to pick the market bottom, they usually focus on the Dow Jones industrial average, since most investors equate this barometer with the overall action of stock prices.

Thus, Robert J. Farrell of Merrill Lynch forecasts the market's major bottom lies somewhere in "the low 700s." Donald L. Trott of A.G. Becker Inc. envisages the 725 to 750 range as the ultimate low.

Charles Jensen of MKI Securities Corp. predicts the Dow will hit bottom "around the 730 level."

All three of these technical market analysts expect the Dow to reach its low point this spring, or between April and June. In the past, the month of May has marked the end of a fair number of bear markets. (October is another good month for market bottoms.)

### Calling Turns

There is, however, another useful technique for calling turns of down markets, and the average investor can utilize it as well as the Wall Street professional.

"In a general sense, you can tell that sectors of the market are ready to recover when their stocks quit going down in the face of bad news," says Martin D. Sass, president of M.D. Sass Investors Services Inc., which manages \$450 million for clients.

Furthermore, when stocks actually climb despite disconcerting developments, such as contract cancellations or forecasts of a profit slowdown, a bull market may be developing.

Recently, technology issues have been hit particularly hard on adverse news, and this leads Mr. Sass, among others, to believe the end of falling prices for this once-favored group is not yet in sight.

Last Friday, for example, Carol Lynch of Merrill Lynch lowered her 1982 earnings projections for Teledyne. That same day

Teledyne's shares, which sold at a record price of 174½ in mid-1981, dropped 3 points, to 121½. Monday, the stock fell to 117. Meanwhile, the value of the most heavily traded Teledyne call option was cut in half.

But another issue, Data General, produced the best evidence that disappointing news still touches off drops in stock prices. Data

General makes minicomputers, and less than a year ago its stock was changing hands as high as 63½.

Last Thursday the stock price plunged 10 points, to 33½, after the company's management said earnings in the current fiscal quarter would be less than the 83 cents a share earned a year ago. Data General closed Friday at 28½. On Monday it went to 27. This served as a classic example of what Alan R. Shaw of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. calls the "black hole" syndrome, wherein a stock hits a vacuum on bad news.

As for a stock that has shown

It was a different story with a happy ending for alert traders owning put options on Data General. Put options allowing holders to sell Data General's stock at a set price of \$40 until these contracts expire March 19 proved to be a speculator's dream. These puts soared last week to 11½ from 5/16.

The same put options traded during the week as low as ¼. This meant that, ideally, if a person had bought a put at the week's lowest price and then sold out at Friday's close, he could have made \$92 for every \$1 ventured — less commissions.

Aside from Data General, other technology issues have given ground recently, reflecting the impact of either scaled-down earnings estimates or reported profit declines. This list includes Perkin-Elmer, Amdehl and Digital Equipment. In February a spectacular free fall occurred in shares of Datapoint Corp. After company officials lowered their earnings projections, the stock plunged 16½ points in one week.

Currently Mr. Kimsey says the buy-sell patterns of the two types of customers are inconclusive.

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## Prices Gain on NYSE In Final-Hour Surge

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange staged a strong rally in the last hour of trading in heavy volume, and analysts expressed differing views about the reason.

The Dow Jones industrial average was virtually unchanged an hour before the close and then surged in the last 45 minutes to close up 8.37 points at 803.84. Advances edged past declines by about 780 to 720.

Volume swelled to 76.06 million shares from the 67.33 million traded Monday with the heaviest trading concentrated in the last hour.

Some analysts attributed the action to rumors that influential Salomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman issued a bullish statement on interest rates.

Mr. Kaufman has projected that long-term interest rates this year would come close to their 1981 highs and short-term rates would be irregularly higher throughout the year. Mr. Kaufman could not be reached for comment on the rumor.

Hildegard Zagorski of the Bache Group, discounted the rumor. "They trot that one out every time there is a sharp change in the market," she said.

Harvey Deutsch of Purcell Graham said that when the Dow average dropped below 780, the market was ripe for a technical

bounce. "There was a lot of indiscriminate short selling and most of the margin liquidation was exhausted," he said.

Dreyfus Corp. Vice President Monte Gordon said of the first sluggish hours of trading, "The dimension of (the recession) is unknown, but the impact is quite visible in the decline in corporate earnings and lowered estimates by analysts."

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan Tuesday dismissed talk about the chance the economy might slip into a depression as "absurd."

Mr. Regan said the administration's economic program, coupled with congressional action to reduce further government spending, will bring this nation out of the "weight of recession



# Tourism in Canada

## Toronto Area Offers a Variety of Attractions — Exchange Rate Favors Visitors

By George Brett

**TORONTO** — There is a compelling reason for visiting Toronto and Canada in the near future, quite apart from the usual attractions.

Toronto is by no means a cheap place to visit, but right now it is comparatively inexpensive because of the low value of the Canadian dollar, which is hovering not far above a 50-year low against the U.S. dollar (one Canadian dollar equals about 82 U.S. cents).

To get the best rate, you are advised to exchange your money at banks, which are open only from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday to Thursday and to 5 p.m. on Friday. You can use U.S. dollars at restaurants, taverns, theaters, hotels or anywhere else, but rarely will the exchange rate be as high as at the banks.

Metropolitan Toronto (which natives call Metro), on the north shore of Lake Ontario, is Canada's largest metropolitan area, with about 2.8 million people living in two cities (Toronto and North York) and four boroughs (Etobicoke, York, East York and Scarborough).

Americans like the clean and safe character of Toronto, and that attraction is evident each summer in the proliferation of orange life preservers from New York and black ones from Michigan, which on downtown streets at least threaten to outnumber the white life preservers from Ontario.

A survey of more than 6,000 visitors by the Tourist and Convention Bureau of Metropolitan Toronto last summer showed that 47.7 percent of visitors were Americans, 32.2 percent Canadians and 20.1 percent from elsewhere (British

predominated with 10.4 percent, West Germany had 1.9 percent and other countries comprised 7.8 percent).

The following are among the attractions:

• **The CN Tower:** The Canadian National Railway Tower is, at 1,815 feet, the world's tallest free-standing structure. Although its height provides unparalleled reception for broadcasting companies, it also has proved to be unparalleled as a tourist magnet.

Not only can you see Rochester, N.Y., across Lake Ontario, from the CN Tower's observation platform (adults Can.\$3.50; senior citizens and youths 13 to 17, Can.\$3; children 5 to 12, Can.\$2; younger children free), but you can dine at Sparkies revolving restaurant and disco (brunch or lunch about Can.\$20 for two, dinner about Can.\$44). Reservations required at Sparkies: 362-5411.

• **Ontario Place:** It consists of 96 acres of manmade islands in Lake Ontario given over to picnic grounds, theaters, a playground, lagoons, a marina, food kiosks and movies on a five-story screen. It is open from May 13 to Sept. 12, and costs Can.\$4 for adults, Can.\$1 for children 12 and under. It is free for the elderly.

• **The Toronto Islands:** Once a peninsula before being severed from the mainland by a storm in 1858, the islands are composed of 612 acres of parks, lagoons, amusement rides, bicycle paths and a small farm. Nine hundred people also live there. A round-trip ferry ride from central Toronto to the islands costs Can.\$1 for adults, 50 cents for senior citizens and 25 cents for children.

• **Casa Loma:** This "medieval" castle (built long after the Middle



Sketches by Jim Johnson

• **Henry Moore Trove**  
It has a large Canadian collection and also houses the world's largest collection of Henry Moore sculptures. It is open from 11:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Wednesdays and Thursdays; it is closed Sunday. Admission is Can.\$2 for adults and 75 cents for students; children under 12 enter free (as does everyone after 5:30 p.m. Thursday).

• **Three to Note**  
There are more than 4,000 restaurants in Toronto, and the phone book lists them by nationality.

• **Barberian's Steak House,** 7 Elm St. (beef, fresh lobster, crab). Dinner for two is about Can.\$60, not including wine.

• **Carman's,** 26 Alexander St., is noted for its steak and other beef dishes. Can.\$40-\$50 for two, without wine.

• **Quenell's,** 636 Church St., specializes in seafood. About Can.\$40 a couple, not including wine.

If you arrive at Toronto International Airport, you can take a limousine to a downtown hotel for Can.\$18.50, a bus for Can.\$5.50, a taxi for about Can.\$20 or a bus to the subway for Can.\$2.

Taxis charge Can.\$1.10 to begin with, then 20 cents for each eighth of a mile.

Car rentals range from a budget compact car at Can.\$185 a week (which includes 1,050 kilometers free) and 15 cents per additional kilometer to a luxury car for Can.\$343 a week (no free kilometers) and 32 cents per kilometer.

Canada, by the way, is going metric. Though you pay so much a kilometer to rent a car, you will invariably get directions in terms of miles. Gasoline is now sold by the liter, and the average price is around 26.5 cents a liter.

Metro Toronto has about 20,000 first-class hotel rooms and 13,000 other hotel and motel rooms, but they often are fully booked in summer, so don't come without reservations. The Hotel Association runs a free reservation service at 416-961-2544.

Sheraton, Hilton, Ramada Inn and Holiday Inn are represented in Toronto, and reservations in the local hotels of each chain can be made anywhere.

**Sample Prices**  
The opulent King Edward, from Can.\$125 a night (double); the Royal York, flagship of the CP Hotels chain, from Can.\$88; the Sheraton Arms, from Can.\$97; the Windsor Arms, from Can.\$60, and the Carlton Inn, from Can.\$55.

Closer to the airport, there's the Avion Motor Hotel, at Can.\$39 for a double, the Ramada Inn for Can.\$70 and the Valhalla Inn for Can.\$69.50.

For more information, write to the Convention and Tourist Bureau of Metropolitan Toronto, Eaton Centre, 220 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5B 2H1. Or Phone 416-979-3133.

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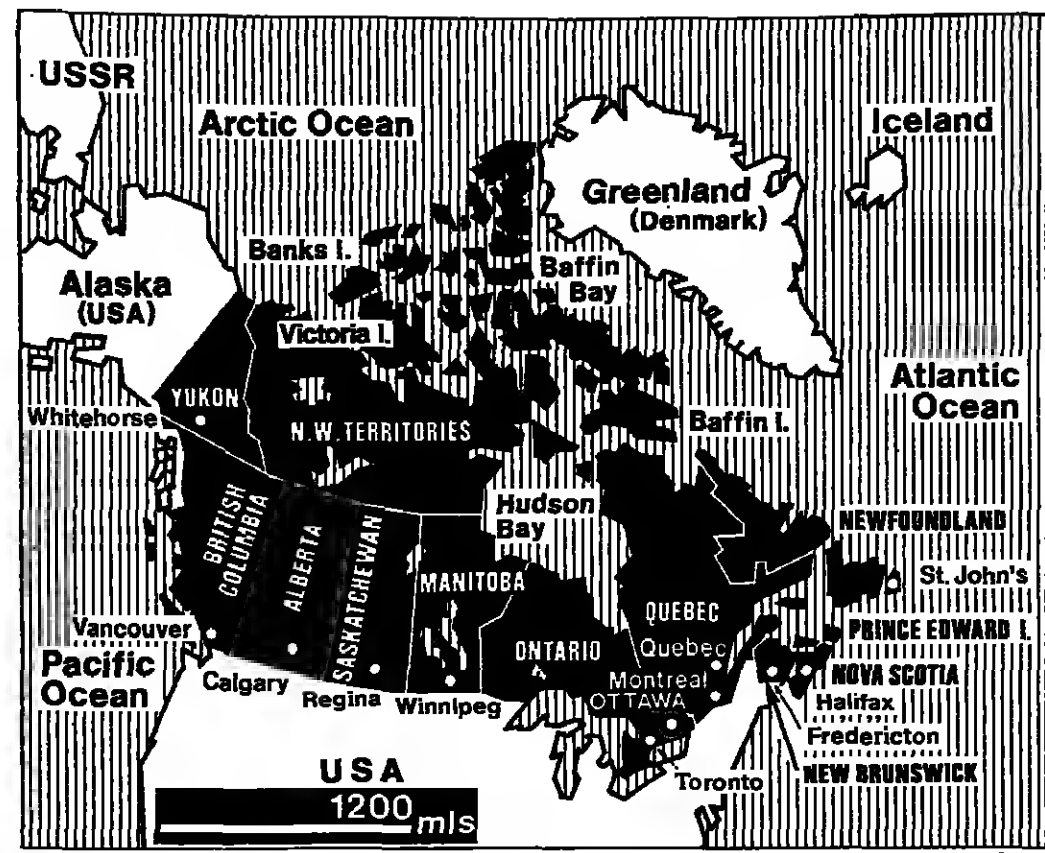
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## Vancouver Rugged City on the West Coast Is More Than a 'Rain Forest'

By Vic Parsons

**VANCOUVER**, British Columbia — The natives of this Pacific Coast city of 1.5 million hold dear a joke about the place they call home. In Vancouver, they say, you do not tan, you rust.

It is a reference to the reputation that Vancouver, Canada's third-largest city, has gained in the rest of the country. "How are things out in the rain forest?" Canadians from east of the Rocky Mountains are apt to ask.

It is true that Vancouver gets its share of rain when the winds blow in from the Pacific, especially from November to February, but there are parts of the Vancouver area where the annual rainfall is no more than in Montreal, Toronto or New York.

Vancouver, named after the 18th-century English mariner Capt. George Vancouver, is at the mouth of the Fraser River, one of the world's great salmon streams. A fairly young city even by Canadian standards, it is the largest city in the Canadian West, with its center less than an hour's drive from the United States.

**Port City**  
Above all a port city — every year it handles a higher tonnage than any other Canadian port — Vancouver is the hub of Western Canada's mining, fishing and forest industries. Although life is usually conducted at a more leisurely pace than in the East, there is an atmosphere of youthful energy in the city.

What first strikes the visitor is the North Shore mountains, which rise 1,200 to 1,500 meters from the sea. Newcomers frequently say that they cannot forget that scene.

On a clear day late in summer, one can look across Vancouver's harbor, Burrard Inlet, and see the last winter's snow on the two peaks known as the Lions because of their resemblance to the animals.

But the presence of snow on the



Hiking Trails

mountains does not mean that Vancouver is cold. The temperature is the most moderate of any Canadian city, winter and summer. Snow usually falls only two or three times a year in the city, and lasts only a few days, quickly removed by sunshine or winter rains.

**Hiking Trails**  
For hikers in good shape, there are trails leading to those peaks, but it is wise to be prepared. A volunteer rescue team spends a good deal of its time every year searching for ill-equipped hikers. There are books available locally that describe the trails and give sound advice.

For the less ambitious or physically fit, there are roads up Mount Seymour and Hollyburn Mountain, and a gondola that can take you up Grouse Mountain. All three provide spectacular views of the city, the Strait of Georgia and Vancouver Island to the west, and more mountains to the east and south. Among them is Mount Baker, a 3,285-meter volcano that is actually in the United States but that Vancouverites consider part of their realm.

Many consider the prize jewel in Vancouver's crown to be Stanley Park, a forested peninsula close to the city's heart, with sandy ocean-side beaches and quiet shady trails whose fir, spruce and hemlock shut

out the urban noise. The park is surrounded by a seawall nine kilometers long, which is a favorite place for walkers, joggers and roller-skaters. On nearby English Bay, weekend sailors and wind surfers take advantage of brisk sea winds to sail in and out among the many deep-sea ships anchored outside the port.

The best-known attraction in Stanley Park is the aquarium, with daily shows of trained killer whales that never fail to draw spectators.

**Suspension Bridges**  
Spanning two river canyons on the North Shore are suspension bridges, which provide excitement for the daring but are definitely not for the nervous. One, hundreds of feet above the Capilano River, is a paid attraction, but there is a shorter, equally appealing and shakier, free bridge at Lynn Canyon Park in north Vancouver.

Also on the Capilano is a government salmon hatchery that is open to visitors. It features cutaway fish ladders with glass windows where every fall you can watch the salmon leap upstream to their spawning grounds.

Vancouver's Chinatown is an attraction not to be missed. Reputedly the second-largest Chinese community in North America, after San Francisco, Chinatown is a busy area near the city center with fine Cantonese restaurants, curiosity and clothing shops, and groceries and druggists.

Vancouver has much more: deep-sea fishing for Chinook salmon; skiing at Whistler, a World Cup site, just 100 kilometers north; trips by ferry through the Gulf Islands; the remarkably preserved totem poles of the University of British Columbia's Museum of Anthropology; and the Japanese Garden at the university, among other things. There is even secluded Wreck Beach, where the dressing custom, formal or informal, is to wear nothing at all.

Summertime is a heady blend of activity. Man and nature race through the brief May-to-September period before another long, dark winter arrives. Almost overnight the tundra blooms in a blaze of wildflowers, and red fireweed flanks snow-topped mountains. Caribou herds, about 100,000 strong, meander north to their mating grounds. Ice flushes from the rivers, and salmon start their long upstream spawning run.

Despite the development rush, the north remains a land of vast spaces, silence, unspoiled lakes and places where even an unambitious hiker can find a spot, confident that few, if any, have preceded him.

More than five times the size of France, yet home to fewer than 70,000 people, the Yukon and Northwest Territories are a wilderness paradise. Superlatives abound: Canada has the longest, tallest, biggest icefields, longest rivers and — northerners would argue — most fun.

Much of that fun is typical frontier-style tomfoolery: a full-scale funeral after the demise of a popular hard-drinking parrot, a cocktail garnished with a wizzened old rooster reputedly amputated by a frostbitten prospector.

Northerners, roughly one-third North American Indian, one-third Inuit or Eskimo, and one-third Caucasian, share a strong pride in their rich and sometimes hostile land. Squabbles over native land claims, the quasi-colonial status the Canadian government imposes on the territories, and a battle between developers and environmentalists make the north hardly idyllic. But there is an intangible spell that keeps bringing back visitors (and those residents who vow annually in midwinter to leave).

Tourism is the north's second-largest industry, behind only mining, and more than 350,000 visitors arrive annually.

Trophy hunters, fishermen, history buffs and the just plain curious flock north every summer. There are even ski-plane flights from the remote outpost of Resolute Bay to the Arctic Ocean pack ice for those with an insatiable desire to stand, albeit for only a few minutes, at the North Pole.

A hardly few even head north in the bitter winters when temperatures can plunge to minus 40.

Northerners claim to suffer from cabin fever — a kind of seasonal madness brought on by too much time indoors. There is only one certain cure — a winter festival.

The names vary, Sourdough Rendez-Vous, Raven Dance, the Ice Worm Squirrm and Caribou Carnival.

These affairs, some of them a week long, have become so popular that airlines have no trouble filling charter flights to take "outsiders" north for the party.

Still, most tourists prefer summer visits. There are a number of package tours, ranging from single-day excursions to monthlong canoeing and mountain-climbing expeditions.

From Montreal, Nordair flies overnight excursions to Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island in the Arctic, offering tourists a quick look at the north, and a chance to buy Inuit soapstone carvings under the glare of the midnight sun.

Visitors with more time can get a better feel for the north by driving. The most popular route is the Alaska Highway, running 2,500 kilometers from Edmonton, Alberta, to Fairbanks, Alaska. Originally a military track punched through the wilderness in 1942 to counter threats of a Japanese invasion of Alaska, the highway has since received a major upgrading.

Still, much of it is gravelled, and many of the thousands of campers who drive it each summer proclaim the feat with a bumper sticker that reads: "We drove the Alaska highway, yes, dammit, both ways."

Motorists with an even greater lust for adventure and a good set of spare tires can tackle the newest

## The North Frontier Spirit Still Pervades a Vast, Sparsely Populated Land

By Paul Koring

**THE SUN**, huge, red and low in the northern sky, dips, touches the horizon and then slowly rises. It never gets dark.

High on the dome-shaped mountain overlooking the old Klondike gold-mining capital of Dawson City in Canada's Yukon Territory, a boisterous crowd gathers every June 21. Celebrating the midnight sun on summer solstice has become something of a rite of passage for northerners and visitors alike.

It is part of the romance still haunting the vast, varied and sparsely populated Canadian north.

Summertime is a heady blend of activity. Man and nature race through the brief May-to-September period before another long, dark winter arrives. Almost overnight the tundra blooms in a blaze of wildflowers, and red fireweed flanks snow-topped mountains. Caribou herds, about 100,000 strong, meander north to their mating grounds. Ice flushes from the rivers, and salmon start their long upstream spawning run.

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Still, much of it is gravelled, and many of the thousands of campers who drive it each summer proclaim the feat with a bumper sticker that reads: "We drove the Alaska highway, yes, dammit, both ways."

Motorists with an even greater lust for adventure and a good set of spare tires can tackle the newest



val, but the events in each town are much the same. Snowshoe races, dogsledding, dances and silly sports like snowshoe baseball, combined with far too much drink, turn-of-the-century costumes and community breakfasts, manage to dispel cabin fever and drive absentmindedness to record levels.

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## Quebec Advance Preparation Is Helpful In Seeing Grand Dame of Cities

Special to the NYT

**QUEBEC** — This 375-year-old city is like many *grandes dames* — you cannot just arrive unannounced and expect a warm reception.

Most people know that you need to book accommodations months in advance for the winter Carnival, but many assume that the city is quiet in the summer and that hotel rooms are easy to come by at the last minute. In fact, Quebec has a booming trade in the summer months, and it is important to reserve well in advance.

But the effort is worth it, especially if you are planning a trip anywhere in the vicinity of Montreal, Toronto, New York or Boston. All are an hour or less away by air from Quebec city, capital of the province and first French city of North America.

Quebec city is about 250 kilometers northeast of Montreal on the banks of the St. Lawrence River. Air fare from Montreal is about Can.\$160, and slightly more from Toronto and the cities of the northeastern United States. If you are coming from Montreal, you also might consider driving up along the scenic old highway in a rental car (about Can.\$40 a day). The bus costs Can.\$33.50 return for the 2½-hour trip, more with a guide.

**Range of Prices**  
Once there, you will find a full range of accommodations at all prices. The Tourist Bureau at 60 rue d'Autel can help find you everything from the Hilton and Holiday Inns to the small *maisons touristiques*.

More than 100 such lodgings exist in this city of 500,000, but there are two that stand out at each end of the price range.

The first choice in first-class hotels is the 90-year-old Chateau Frontenac, a charming 500-room hotel set on a cliff with a view of the St. Lawrence. Part of the CP Hotels chain, the chateau offers double-occupancy rooms for Can.\$115-\$120.

The layout of some rooms — long corridors, for example — can be annoying, but in other rooms you get the impression that someone gave you a suite by mistake. There is 24-hour service, including an oak-paneled bar facing out on the river.

At the other end of the spectrum is the Chateau de la Terrasse, a converted 20-room mansion a stone's throw away from the other chateau. The Chateau de la Terrasse offers river-view rooms or

suities for Can.\$40-\$48 a night and about half that without the view.

This is a fine alternative for those who prefer smaller places, but it has one major inconvenience: It faces a boardwalk and park where frequent summer concerts attract crowds that celebrate until the late hours. On the other hand, you are a two-minute walk from the Frontenac and its 24-hour service, and the U.S. Consulate is right next door for newspapers from home. The small chateau offers no meal services, although guest kitchens are available.

Once settled in your room, you are free to enjoy one of Quebec's most pleasant attractions: strolling through the narrow winding streets, or taking a horse-drawn caleche (Can.\$20 for a half-hour ride with guide). From either chateau, turn left and make your way to the Rue St. Louis, and turn left again up that street, where you will find a number of restaurants. Among the best are La Caravelle and Le Continental, both of which are favorite eating spots of the province's Cabinet ministers.

After the restaurants, you arrive at the gate through which you emerge into the Grande Allée. To your right there is the Assemblée Nationale, home of the province's deputies. To your left are the ultra-modern buildings that house the premier's offices. The wind sock on top of these buildings serves a tiny heliport that is rarely used. There are free guided tours of the Assemblée several times a day in the summer.

Upon leaving, turn left again until you arrive at another gate, this one leading to the Rue St. Jean. This is a busier street than the Rue St. Louis, with shops, two movie theaters and many popularly priced restaurants.

If you have a car, ask for directions to Thelie d'Orleans, a small island that once served as the exclusive home of the city's more affluent merchants. It is a spot of rolling countryside and small *auberges* where in most places you can see the river on both sides. There are also farms where you can pick strawberries.

Also, if you have a car, try to visit the Mont Ste. Anne. A popular ski resort in winter, it is opening up to an increasing number of summer visitors who camp or make day trips to look at the Montmorency Falls and the shrine at nearby Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

Finally, some tips about visiting Quebec:

• If you are going for a week,

and, it is best to leave the car behind and concentrate on strolling through the old city, which can be awkward for parking. If you are staying longer, then by all means be prepared to drive to sights outside the old city.

• Most establishments accept the American Express, Visa and Mastercard credit cards. The big hotels also accept European currencies, but it is best to buy Canadian dollars before leaving Europe. If you plan to carry U.S. dollars, you will get the best rate of exchange at the banks. Shopkeepers often offer poor rates.

• Service is almost never included in the bill at restaurants or hotels. The rule of thumb is a dollar a day per person left in the hotel room for the maid, and 15 percent to taxis and restaurants. If you plan to carry U.S. dollars, you will get the best rate of exchange at the banks. Shopkeepers often offer poor rates.

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## All Aboard! New York-to-Toronto Train Journeys Briefly Into Past

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TORONTO — It begins with the words of that nasal-voiced announcer who has somehow worked in every railroad station since the beginning of time: "Amtrak train to POB-see, ALL-ah-see, Skuh-NECK-tah-dee, YOU-ti-ah, SEAR-ah-low, RAAH-cher, BUFF-ah-see, NIGH-ah-rah Falls and TOB-see now boarding on Track 18."

And it ends 12 hours later on a blustery cement platform in Canada where every day about 150 international travelers step down from the Maple Leaf, one of the newest old-fashioned rides in North America — the day train between New York and Toronto.

Launched last spring, the trains (one each way each day) are among the few rail services being added on this continent. Amtrak provides the equipment, and Via Rail, its Canadian equivalent, provides crews on the Canadian portion.

Between New York's Grand Central Terminal and Toronto's Union Station, the passenger is offered a relaxing journey through some of the prettiest scenery in eastern North America. The refurbished cars have carpets, reclining chairs and clean windows, which provide brief peeks into the changing seasons, the backwoods, and the residential and industrial backyards of another era. If a train traveler brings with him a pile of reading material, a few dollars for some surprisingly fresh fast foods and a suspended impatience with the institutionalized rudeness of bored customs officials, he can pass a pleasant day.

Old and New  
Toronto has always had a strong attraction for Americans, and in recent years they have traveled there to marvel at the gleaming, clean safety of a North American city that balances the charm of the old with the efficiency of the new in a community of nearly 3 million.

Planes are scheduled to make the trip in an hour and 20 minutes (airports to airports) and cost \$106.05 one way (Air Canada). Express buses take 11 hours and cost

\$71.75. The train takes nearly 12 hours and costs \$68 (\$102 round trip); children ages 2 to 11 half fare. For \$5 more a Montreal leg can be added. Reservations cannot be made for the train, so early arrival at the station is urged, especially on summer weekends. They leave New York at 8:45 a.m. (Their southbound counterparts depart from Toronto 20 minutes later.) Information is available at 212/736-4545 or 800/523-5700.

As I walked down the ramp at Grand Central Terminal, four stony steel cars sat steaming for the journey ahead. There was a baggage car, a nonsmoking car, a smoker and a diner, now called a food service car.

Above the seats is a spacious overhead luggage rack. The drinking fountains still have those funny paper cups made for elves, but at least the cup dispensers are full. The bathrooms are, well, bathrooms, but they are well-maintained with paper towel and soap supplies. And the dining car was equipped with a special washroom for wheelchairs.

Scenic Side

All this was checked as I made my way to a window seat on the northbound left (west) side, the most scenic. Precisely at 8:45 a.m., a gentle nudge signaled the start of our journey into the dark depths of the tunnels under Park Avenue. Seven minutes later, we emerged into bright sunlight.

From the right-hand side, more often than not, the countryside looks like a bunch of bushes or road banks. But from the left view stretches into the distant hills across the Hudson River. At 9:29 we paused for our first scheduled stop, two minutes to collect eight people at Croton-on-Hudson.

At 10 came Beacon and then Poughkeepsie, Briarcliff, Hudson. The soft mumbblings of conversation grew somewhat as the nonsmoking car slowly filled. The passengers included college students heading home for a weekend, some young women with children, a few young men who seemed to sleep mostly and some middle-aged women alone and in groups, including a pair who boarded in Syracuse and read aloud every sign.

Variety of Food

By 11:21 we were in Rensselaer, the station for Albany, for a 24-minute stop and cleaning. Soon after, people began slowly gathering for lunch in the food service car, which might better be called the cafeteria car. There are tables but no table service. Patrons line up at a counter to order a surprising variety of dishes.

There were soft drinks, coffee, beer and wine, yogurt, bacon and eggs, cereal and milk, pancakes and sausage, barbecue chicken, beef and macaroni, hot dogs and turkey, corned beef, hamburger and ham and cheese sandwiches. There is also what is called a "Trackpac," a basket of fruit, raisins, cheese and wafers, for \$1.75. For junk food addicts there are popcorn and an array of bagged confections and candies plus aspirin and Alka Seltzer.

The crew was universally friendly, with Jose Campoverde, one food service attendant, patiently waiting on an indecisive elderly woman who eventually wandered away without ordering anything. "You come back again later, Ma'am, OK?" He also revealed how such a tiny counter could serve such a large selection. "Today," he confided, "everything is microwave."

By mid-afternoon there were bright yellow school buses at some track crossings, their flashing lights responding in kind to the electric crossing guards. The little train rattled through community after community at a brisk pace, its loud horn announcing each crossing. It passed behind abandoned factories, their broken windows staring blankly, near rotting

piers, past fading red barns, alongside bulging scrap metal yards and by overgrown sidings.

There were many glimpses of life: a dog barking at this metal intruder in his backyard, a young couple strolling a leaf-strewn sidewalk toward a wraparound porch, a cat peering from beneath an overturned canoe, an apologetic woman on a back stoop reaching for the door, a parka-clad rye on a swing, a drained swimming pool and the light of a television screen seeping from a darkened window.

By late afternoon inside the train the crew was closing its food service in preparation for the two station stops in Buffalo and, shortly after, the border crossing at Niagara Falls. The train crosses the gorge just below the famous falls with its billowing mists visible on the left and, on the right, the deep green stream swirling its way toward Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic.

Customs and immigration agents, the first contact many have with a new country, live in an interrogatory world that has little time or value for the simpler formats in life like "Hello" or "How are you today?" The blue-coated officials demanded: "Citizenship? Where are you going? For what reason? Any gifts with you? What's in there? Let me see it." At

years, from Edmonton, the Yellowhead goes east into the wheat-growing flatlands of Saskatchewan. —VIC PARSONS

Should you resist the temptation to go south, and continue on the Yellowhead, you will head east across muskeg swamp and poplar forest to the prairies. About halfway to Edmonton, Alberta's capital, you will see the first grain elevators, the hallmark of a Canadian prairie town. Closer to Edmonton are the oil derricks that have helped make Alberta Canada's richest province in the last 30

Rocky Mountains and Alberta. There are few people in this stretch, and chances are you will spot a moose browsing nonchalantly by the road. East of Tete Jaune Cache, you pass under the shadow of 3,954-meter Mount Robson, a majestic peak and the highest in the Canadian Rockies. Then it is through the Yellowhead Pass, into Alberta and Jasper National Park.

Jasper has a ski tram that will take you to a peak from which you can see the town and the aquamarine Athabasca River, flowing northeast toward the Arctic Ocean.

From Jasper, you can head south along Highway 93, past the spectacular mountain setting of Smithers and the lake country around Burns Lake, to Prince George in central British Columbia.

Those wishing to return to Vancouver can now take the highway south through the cowboy country of the Cariboo, with perhaps a side trip to Barkerville, a reconstructed historic site and center of a second 19th-century gold rush. In the wild Fraser River canyon or along the scenic Thompson River, the daring may try a bone-jarring trip on a rubber raft.

Stay with the Yellowhead, however, and east of Prince George you will travel along the upper reaches of the Fraser toward the



The New York Times

Atlantic Provinces

By Lyndon Watkins

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Canada's four Atlantic provinces — Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland — offer a gentle, easy introduction to North America. They are sufficiently European to be safely reassuring and sufficiently different to be stimulating. They are also close — six hours by direct jet flights from London or Amsterdam, for example.

Their charm is in their diversity. While they have a similar mix of the original Indian inhabitants, the descendants of British, French, Dutch and German settlers, and a cosmopolitan array of more recent immigrants, each has evolved differently.

New Brunswick has the largest proportion of French-speaking Acadians. They make up almost half the population, and the province is now officially bilingual. The landscape is on the grand scale, with forests, rivers and valleys in bold, primary colors.

Nova Scotia, as its name suggests, is still proudly Scottish. "Mac" or "Mc" is a prefix to half the names in the telephone book; this is particularly true of Cape Breton, the island and highland area of Nova Scotia where to be bilingual means to speak English and Gaelic.

Cham Gathering

Every five years, Nova Scotia plays host to Scottish people from around the world in a summer festival celebrating the International Gathering of the Clans. Elizabeth, the queen mother, attended the founding festival three years ago.

Although small, Prince Edward Island is a visual delight, with white and red wooden farmhouses set in green meadows and red soil. It is Anne of Green Gables country, and it is as bright and charming as the story by Lucy Maud Montgomery of the orphan schoolgirl growing up there at the turn of the century. The hit musical adapted from the novel has played everywhere from London to Tokyo and is a regular offering — this year from June 18 to Sept. 4 — at the summer season of musical theater presented at the Charlottetown Confederation Center of the Arts. The center was established to commemorate the 1864 meeting of colonial premiers that eventually led to Canadian independence in 1867.

Newfoundland is the most var-

ied and, in many ways, the least different from any other part of North America. Atlantic Canada, perhaps because it is the oldest area of continual settlement in the continent north of the Gulf of Mexico, is very much like Europe in having distinctively identifiable regional accents. And nowhere is this more true than in Newfoundland. The Irish of the St. John's area leads a rich, lyrical quality to the speech pattern. The outposts of the long inaccessible south coast have the soft, slower imprint of peoples who settled there as fishermen from the West Country of Britain three or four centuries ago.

Newfoundland's landscape is at times barren and demanding, but like most parts of Atlantic Canada it is a paradise for the nature lover.

Where else can one come so close to surviving miracles such as baleen whales, which assemble in scores in the fjords and bays of the province to display themselves to the tourists, or to the puffin, petrels, auks and gullions that gather in profusion only on an hour's drive from the provincial capital, St. John's.

Trinity Bay is "at least 10 times better than anywhere else in the world" for viewing whales, according to zoologist Peter Beauchamp. The enormous, toothless mammals arch gracefully in the water, seemingly careful not to upset the boats of people observing them.

Whale watching is both a fascinating experience and a business. Ocean Contact Ltd. offers a week-long package of scientist-guided boat excursions, plus hotel accommodations and transportation to and from St. John's airport, for about \$850 per person. Information can be obtained by writing PO Box 10, Trinity Bay, Nfld., AOC 2S0.

Newfoundland is also the home of the caribou, which can be seen

in the newest of the province's national parks, Gros Morne. The park is nearly 2,000 square kilometers of breathtaking grandeur — waterfalls, misty fjords and ice-scoured rock.

If observing nature is not enough, visitors can hunt and fish in some provinces, but licenses are required and the penalties for illegal activity are strict. Information can be obtained from the departments of tourism in each of the provincial capitals: Halifax, St. John's, Fredericton and Charlottetown.

Tuna Fishing

If the salmon and trout streams of the region do not offer a sufficient challenge, go for the ultimate in angling: tuna. Fish of 1,100 pounds or more are landed during most summers. Some fishing is available from ports in all four provinces, but the action varies from year to year.

Hotels in the region range in price from Can.\$60 for a single accommodation in first-class, big-city hotels, to Can.\$20-\$25 for motels in out-of-the-way places. Food is both interesting and good throughout most of the region and prices are reasonable. Package bus tours range up to about Can.\$650 for 10 days, including accommodations. Cars rent for about Can.\$130 a week, plus gasoline, and campers between Can.\$200-\$300.

One thing most European travelers will appreciate is Atlantic Canada's climate. Being at the edge of the continent, the region does not experience the extremes of climate, particularly in summer-time, found elsewhere. New Brunswick tends to be warmest in the summer, but it seldom has the high levels of heat and humidity present further inland. The best time is the fall.

## The West

PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia — Most visitors to Canada are well aware of the great Trans-Canada Highway, which spans the continent over a distance of 8,000 kilometers.

But in the Canadian West — the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Pacific Coast province of British Columbia — there is a second, less-traveled route that offers visitors just as good a look at the varied nature of the country.

It is called the Yellowhead Highway, named after Tete Jaune, a half-French, half-froquois trapper whose shock of blond hair left such a vivid impression that a road, a mountain pass and a railway whistle-stop were named after him.

Depending on how you look at it, the Yellowhead starts or ends at Prince Rupert, a small port town on Canada's northwest coast, only a few kilometers by sea from Alaska. Rupert, as the locals call it, has been singled out as a port of increasing importance as Canada seeks to expand its trade ties with the Pacific Rim countries. It is a good place to start a trip along the 2,800-kilometer Yellowhead route.

Getting there is no adventure in itself. You can fly from Vancouver, but a recommended trip is by coastal boat from Vancouver or Vancouver Island along the fjord-like inside passage where mountain walls rise thousands of feet on each side. Once in Prince Rupert, you have the option of traveling on the highway into the British Columbia interior, or connecting with boats to Alaska or across turbulent Hecate Strait to the Queen Charlotte Islands, home of the artistic Haida Indians and Canada's westernmost outpost on the Pacific.

Before you leave Rupert, you must see the Pacific Northwest Museum, with its displays on the area's history and on the culture of the local Tsimshian and Haida Indians, who developed the most complex native society in Canada and are famous for totem poles, carved masks and potlaches.

Salmon was the basic necessity for the Indians of the West Coast, and if you head inland along the Yellowhead, you will travel by the great Skeena River, which was the prime source of the fish. In places, where the highway and the railway are jammed together through the Skeena's narrow gorge, you may feel that the river is too close for comfort, but it is a rewarding trip for scenery buffs.

About 150 kilometers east of Rupert is Terrace, a lumber town ringed by mountains. From here, you can go north by road up the rough Stewart-Cassiar highway to the Yukon and Alaska, or south about 60 kilometers to Kitimat, the second-largest aluminum smelter in the world, where you can watch the metal being made. On the way to Kitimat you will pass hot spring baths at Lakelse.

Hazelton, the next town of size along the Yellowhead, is the center for several Indian groups who have built a cultural site featuring totem poles and log houses. Indian dances are performed every Friday night during July and August. The center, called Ksan, also offers crafts, including carvings in silver and British Columbia jade.

From there, one goes on past the

Adventure and History Abound on the Rambling Yellowhead Highway

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## TORONTO AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

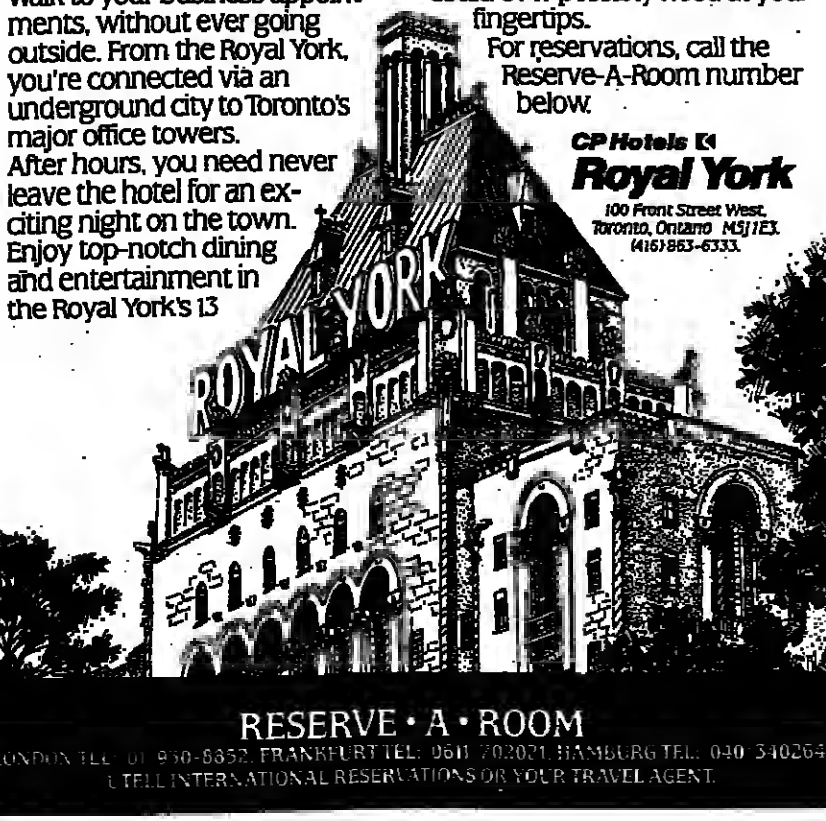
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued on Page 11)[illegible]











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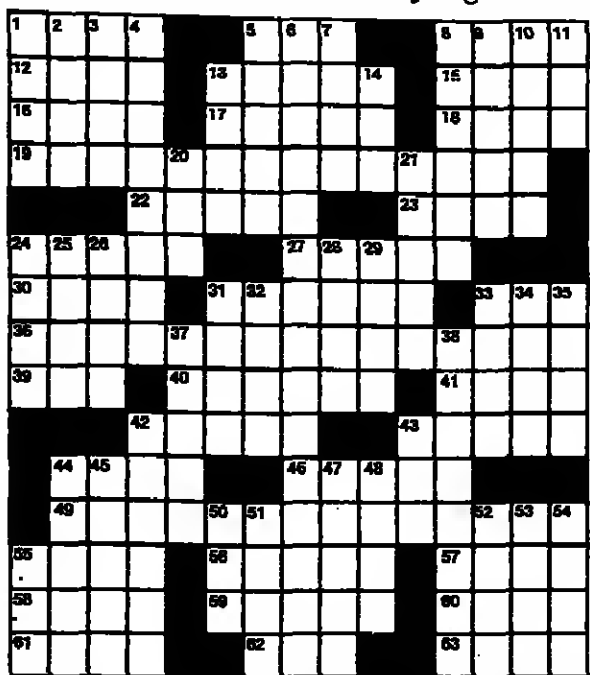
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## CROSSWORD — Edited by Eugene T. Molesky



- ACROSS**
- 1 Kind of way or war
  - 5 Military HQ
  - 8 — at (attack)
  - 12 Repute
  - 13 Ailure
  - 15 Brian Boru's domain
  - 16 Aa
  - 17 Bushbuck
  - 18 Outer layer
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  - 48 Part of a pot
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  - 51 Pram posher
  - 52 Spanish river
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  - 55 Motion impacter

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW				HIGH	LOW				
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F		
ALABAMA	15	59	5	46	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	1	34	Fair
ALASKA	15	59	4	37	Cloudy	MANILA	24	62	20	48	Foggy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	1	34	Foggy	MEXICO CITY	25	77	5	41	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	34	-3	27	Cloudy	MIAMI	25	77	12	54	Fair
ANTWERP	48	41	4	46	Fair	MILAN	6	43	2	38	Foggy
AUCKLAND	24	15	23	15	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	34	4	-21	Fair
BANGKOK	34	25	7	27	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-1	30	-4	14	Overcast
BARCELONA	59	48	12	54	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	-3	27	Cloudy
BEIRUT	70	50	3	27	Fair	NAIROBI	24	12	15	59	Fair
BERLIN	10	50	1	34	Foggy	NASSAU	24	79	30	38	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	3	37	-5	23	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	24	75	14	17	Cloudy
BOSWELL	19	52	3	30	Rain	NEW YORK	5	41	-4	25	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	5	41	1	34	Fair	NICARAGUA	14	67	4	13	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	4	39	Fair	NORFOLK	3	37	7	19	Overcast
BUEENOS AIRES	24	15	19	66	Fair	OSLO	3	37	7	19	Overcast
CAIRO	21	13	5	10	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	1	-26	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	33	31	22	72	Foggy	PEKING	9	48	0	32	Fair
CASPER TOWN	10	64	9	48	Cloudy	PRAGUE	9	48	1	-26	Cloudy
CHICAGO	32	27	2	34	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	0	32	-2	28	Snow
COPENHAGEN	5	41	1	-26	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	24	75	28	68	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	15	55	Cloudy	ROME	15	29	6	43	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	55	27	16	61	Fair	SALISBURY	25	77	12	57	Foggy
DUBLIN	6	46	3	37	Rain	SAO PAULO	25	77	10	50	Foggy
EDINBURGH	7	45	-1	30	Showers	SEATTLE	9	48	0	32	Fair
EL PASO	19	50	0	32	Fair	SINGAPORE	33	91	34	79	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	59	4	39	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	41	-2	21	Fair
GENEVA	10	50	4	39	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	75	14	17	Cloudy
HANOI	19	59	-12	10	Fair	TAIPEI	19	44	13	35	Rain
HONG KONG	15	59	13	55	Rain	TEL AVIV	21	79	13	55	Rain
HONOLULU	23	15	4	34	Cloudy	TENNESSEE	24	75	14	17	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	34	1	34	Snow	TURIN	13	55	4	46	Fair
JERUSALEM	12	54	7	43	Rain	TURKEY	13	55	5	41	Cloudy
JAKARTA	19	44	1	34	Showers	VENICE	9	48	1	-26	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	12	54	7	59	Foggy	VIENNA	7	45	0	32	Fair
JERUSALEM	12	54	7	43	Cloudy	WARSAW	6	46	-3	23	Fair
JERUSALEM	12	54	7	43	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	54	48	2	-28	Fair
LOS ANGELES	23	72	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	46	-3	28	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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## In the NIT, It's Business as Usual: Winners, So-So Teams and Grippers

From Agency Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The National Invitation Tournament was to begin Tuesday night with 32 college basketball teams, some with excellent records, some that barely had winning seasons and, as usual, some that would prefer to be somewhere else.

That somewhere else is the National Collegiate Athletic Association's championship tournament. After the 48 teams had been chosen Sunday afternoon for that competition, the NIT selection committee put together its field Sunday night from the colleges not named by the NCAA.

The NIT's first three rounds will be played out of town, starting Tuesday with Oral Roberts (18-11) against Oklahoma (19-10) in Tulsa, Okla.

The last four remaining teams will play at Madison Square Garden for the semifinals March 22 and the final on March 24.

Coach Billy Tubbs of Oklahoma, which lost in the final of the Big Eight playoffs, had mixed feelings about playing in the NIT.

"It's not my idea of a bowl trip," said Tubbs.

"We don't know anything about Oral Roberts except the name of their coach [Ken Hayes].

"The game may be kind of like a physical education class. We'll just go out there and throw the ball up."

Angry Words  
Angry words came from Coach Dick Versace of Bradley (21-10), whose Missouri Valley Conference regular-season champions were passed over for one of the NCAA's 20 at-large berths.

Bradley is returning to the NIT, where it was a fixture a generation ago.

Versace called the NCAA selection process "an absolute joke" and said "the system reeks of politics."

He said he was incensed that four teams from the Big East Conference — Georgetown, Villanova, St. John's and Boston College — were chosen for the NCAA tournament.

Dave Gavitt, the Big East commissioner, is chairman of the NCAA selection committee.

"Let's see Boston College's schedule," said Versace. "Bentley, Stoughton, Brown. Listen to this: Merrimack, Rhode Island and are you ready for this? — St. Anselm's."

"It's obvious politics influenced the picks."

Why Go Nuts?  
Iona won the Metro Atlantic Conference title Friday night, but because this was the conference's first year, its champion did not automatically gain an NCAA berth.

Still, Iona had been expected to be chosen because of its 24-8 record. When it was not, Coach Pat Kennedy thought back to the celebration after the conference final.

"Why did we go nuts?" he said. "What was the excitement about?"

"Maybe we didn't do the political lobbying we should have done."

Coach Lefty Driesell of Maryland (15-12) was happy to be in the NIT.

In 1976, Maryland turned down an NIT bid after it was upset by

Virginia in the Atlantic Coast Conference playoffs and failed to make the NCAA tournament.

Dave Carlesimo, the NIT's executive director, said he and Driesell talked about that Monday.

Wary NIT  
"Maryland had just lost its conference game," said Carlesimo. "In those days, only the champion could go to the NCAA's. The players voted right after the game and turned down the NIT. Lefty said he should have waited 24 hours before voting, so they could cool down."

LLU, led the nation's major colleges in scoring with an 87.3 point average.

## All Quiet — for Now — on the Williams-Templeton Front

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

YUMA, Ariz. — When the manager was dismissed by the Montreal Expos last year, "lack of communication" with his players was mentioned as a reason.

When the shortstop was suspended and hospitalized last year for psychiatric treatment, before he was traded by the St. Louis Cardinals, "depression" was the medical explanation, and "the only plays when he wants to" was the clubhouse explanation.

Now that Dick Williams and Garry Templeton each wears the brown-and-gold vestments of the San Diego Padres, many baseball people are wondering when the time bomb will go off.

But as the Padres awaited Tuesday's exhibition opener against the California Angels, all was tranquil in this quiet desert outpost.

Spring training, of course, is a tranquilizer anyway, especially during the early weeks. Every team is in first place now, even the Padres, who have never been close to first place in the reality of the National League West. Every manager is supervising "the best camp he's ever had, and every player is 'working harder' than ever."

Judged by his two World Series rings from his days with the Oakland A's, Williams is the best manager the Padres have ever had, just as Templeton is potentially the most gifted player they've ever had.

But if the Padres are to work any miracles, Dick Williams and Templeton must coexist effectively, if not peacefully, in the crises that develop in the crucible of the season. For now, another spring-training phrase fits their relationship — "too soon to tell." For now, they're as peaceful as two padres at prayer.

"All that talk in Montreal about a lack of communication was a lot of baloney," Williams was saying. "I talk to players. But I don't think every time you walk by a guy, you have to say hello. I'm also out of a believer in a lot of meetings. What's important to me is execution, fundamentals, hustle and showing up on time."

No Rain Dates, Either  
Hustle also was important to Whitney Herzog, the Cardinals manager, as it is to every manager. "Templeton doesn't want to play in St. Louis," Herzog said. "He doesn't want to play on artificial turf."

"He doesn't want to play in Montreal, he doesn't want to play in Houston, he doesn't want to play in the rain. The other 80 games, he's all right."

But the Padres, who are scheduled to play 162 games, as is every other major league team, like to think that Templeton will want to play on the natural grass of Jack Murphy Stadium down the coast

from Santa Ana, Calif., where he grew up.

"According to the doctors who examined him for us," says Bob Chandler of the front office, "Garry had a minor chemical imbalance that causes depression. With the Cardinals, that imbalance was aggravated by the [artificial] turf and being away from Southern California."

Templeton doesn't sound aggravated now. He's talking about winning the National League batting championship, stealing 60 bases and making the All-Star team.

"I almost won the batting title two years ago, when I hit .319, but Bill Buckner of the Cubs hit .324," he said. "I was a leadoff hitter then. But this year I'll be hitting third. With not as many at-bats — it might be easier to lead the league. I've had more than 30 stolen bases twice. No reason I can't get 60."

For the 1980 All-Star Game, he was selected as a reserve on the National League squad, but declined.

"I'll go to Montreal this year if I'm picked, even as a backup, but only as a backup to David Concepcion," he said, referring to the Cincinnati shortstop. "Concepcion and myself are the only shortstops who can do it all — arm, range, drive in runs, steal bases and hit for average."

Several years ago, Templeton was at Tulsa, in the Cardinal farm system, when Sal Pate told him to play as the best shortstop the ageless pitcher had ever seen.

Williams raves about Templeton, too, saying he's got "better mechanics" than any other shortstop he's seen over three decades as an outfielder and a manager in the majors.

"I never saw Honus Wagner," the manager said, referring to Pittsburgh's turn-of-the-century shortstop, who is generally considered to have been baseball's best at that position. "But I've seen Pee Wee

out the ball, but came back to win. The president said he understood there was a pile of angry telegrams in Bryant's hotel room when he got back, from people who hadn't listened to the end of the game. 'I've been hearing from those same people,' Reagan said.

In the ballroom, the gathering listened to Dixieland, heard the rock band Alabama's original Bear Bryant song "In Our Hearts He's No. 1," ate and listened and paid his respects to a gray-haired gent who never grasped the meaning of the word quiet.

Organizers said proceeds from the dinner will go to an academic scholarship fund at Alabama in Bryant's name.

There was no farewell. The mention of Bryant's resting place crossed the lips of the assemblage. Businessman Holt Rast, who flew up from Birmingham, said discussions of Bryant's departure from the game are not met with pleasure down home.

"It's sort of like talking about dying," said Rast, who played under Bryant, then assistant coach Bryant in the '30s. "We all know it's going to happen someday, but we don't discuss it."

For his part, the towering, craggy-faced Bryant said he'd keep coaching until he was no longer wanted or could no longer contribute. "I wouldn't feel right about losing," he said at a reception before the dinner. "I plan to get better. I sure don't want to go down any."

The man against whom he became the winningest coach doesn't think there's much likelihood of Bryant's ever giving up voluntarily. "He's still tougher than anyone in the business," said Auburn Coach Pat Dye.

"How long can he go on? I don't know. Forever."

Alabama is generally easygoing folks, and the seed for Monday's event was planted at an easygoing Alabama-style evening out. "It was a happy little party [at a restaurant] across the bay from Mobile," said Denton, who was one of the partygoers. The idea was a national tribute to the nation's capital to honor a national record.

Originally, said Denton, the plan was to fly up the restaurant's Cajun cook to prepare an Alabama meal, but there was an illness in the cook's family and she couldn't come. So they settled for dinner for 1,000 at a hotel here.

Scott Hunter, who quarterbacked Alabama in the late 1960s, helped orchestrate. He flew up with Bryant on Sunday and said "the coach was really excited." If so, he didn't show it. For a man shutting retirement, Bryant had a lot to say about retirement activities — talking about bird hunting and bass fishing with Dye, and golf with Graham and Hope and anyone else who happened by.

President Reagan phoned from the White House to offer congratulations. Reagan said he'd read in Bryant's book about a game in which Alabama was down, 12-0, with three minutes to go and with-

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## Peruvians' Mumbo-Jumbo Act Hits World Cup Stage Again

By Rob Hughes  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Pre-World Cup Peruvian soccer takes to the road again.

On a four-year cycle, the Peruvians — seemingly the same, ageless Peruvians — reach the finals. Every fourth year, their publicists drum up a dash of entertaining, distracting mumbo jumbo. Every fourth year the players perform with fleeing, pure skill, before disappearing from the stage.

The vibes oozing from the media waves between Cameroon and Peru, vibed colored with talk of which doctors and voodoo, are par for the course.

Last time around, in Argentina in 1978, Peru's opponents (particu-

larly the cocky, glib Scottish team) fell for the line that Peruvians were withered with age and sickness. Peru walloped the Scots, 3-1, with some mercurial play from

beat them narrowly and fortuitously in 1978; Italy, which walloped into Peruvian fever at the drop of a witch's hat; and Cameroon, the relatively unknown African qualifier. Into the vacuum of that ignorance, someone stirs deep, mysterious tales.

Guess why Peru had to cancel World Cup warmups against Czechoslovakia and Hungarian opposition? Cameroon with doctors. They apparently cast illness among the Peruvians, inflicting a type of typhoid on Jose Valdesquez, the midfield veteran.

And guess what Peru is doing about it? "Tim," the Brazilian who emerged from history to coach the Peruvian success, is flying home to call on the high priestess of the Amazon Macumbas. That should fix those devilish Cameroonians.

Newspapers everywhere are running these stories — some as if they believed them. Having had a most lively recent correspondence from Cameroon, I reckon there are two more plausible reasons for Peru's calling off its friendly matches. The first is the little matter of destitute Peruvian finances — if the matches didn't look like paying, they wouldn't want to be playing. The second is that Peru may again have decided that what little the opponents know of their current form is more than enough — better to keep the mystery blank.

Mystery there isn't about the qualities, the beautiful, mellifluous running, breathtaking touch-play and intuitive shooting of the likes of Cubillas and Juan Carlos Oblitas. Percy Rojas and Guillermo la Rosa. Nor do we lightly forget "El Gran Capitán," Hector Chumpitaz, who combines a granite-like solidity with crafty defensive moves, and the eccentricity of Ramon Quiroga, a goalkeeper well remembered for shooting to the halfway line to perform a crash tackle in the Argentine World Cup.

No, we know their styles perfectly well. We are merely baffled by their true ages.

Peruvian sportsmen like to cover their tracks with that dash of mystery that blurs age. Thus we are

lady the cocky, glib Scottish team) fell for the line that Peruvians were withered with age and sickness. Peru walloped the Scots, 3-1, with some mercurial play from

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## Soccer Scene

the black wizard of the 1970 cup, Teofilo Cubillas. Next, Cubillas & Co. drew with the Netherlands before turning over Iran, 4-1.

At the crunch, when Peru needed to stop Argentina from scoring four times, the team surrendered, 6-0, and Argentina instead of Brazil went through to the next round.

We still cannot be sure whether age, superstition, the weather or some darker force affected Peru,

but the late Brazilian Manager Claudio Coutinho left the pungent taste of bribery hanging in the air when he said: "They [the Peruvian players] should feel no pride when they hear their national anthem at the next World Cup."

But pride simply overflowed when Peru, gathering its team at a moment's notice and apologizing for age and lack of preparation, outplayed Uruguay weeks after the latter was adorned with that pre-tenure crown as Gold Cup winners. Uruguay had "beaten" the previous World Cup champions and kidded itself it was a modern power; Peru pushed Uruguay aside in the qualifying battle for Spain.

There, the South Americans will come up against Poland, which

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# Psychical Society's Centenary

"It takes only one black sheep to prove all sheep aren't white."

wish come true when she met actress Elizabeth Taylor after a charity performance of "The Little Foxes" at London's Victoria Palace Theatre. Royal aides said the

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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